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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

This Is Party Not Labor

THE B. C. Federation of Labor, which is an arm of the C.C.L. and is therefore committed to the support of the C.C.F. and to complete and enduring hostility to the Coalition government of the province, has presented its proposals to that body. It must be admitted that a government is placed in a very difficult position when one and the same organization can act as the qualified spokesman of organized labor without regard to party, and at the same time as a political party whose sole object is to throw the government out. The legislation sought by the B.C.F.L. has much more the appearance of a platform designed to attract votes in various directions than a serious attempt to aid the government in its legislative duties.

The demands include the compulsory union shop in all labor-management agreements, abolition of company unions, elimination of government supervision in strike voting, elimination of unions as legal entities, enactment of the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, old age pensions of $60 a month, a 40-hour week for all workers, two weeks' holidays with pay, and "intensified public works programs to stimulate employment." The last-named would certainly be needed if all the others were enacted.

This is a perfectly reasonable and proper program to be put forward by an organization which believes in all-round Socialism and desires to bring private enterprise to an end by making it unworkable. But even the C.C.F. as a national party is not as Socialist as all that, if we can believe the suggestions of Mr. Coldwell that there are some private enterprises which are neither immoral nor undesirable. (The British Columbia C.C.F., of which Mr. Harold E. Winch is leader, probably stands a lot further left than that.) And as recommendations to a government which was elected for the purpose of keeping the private enterprise system going these proposals are simply preposterous; they are intended to be met with a refusal, and the refusal is intended to be used as political capital. It is not organized labor but the Socialist party that is presenting these demands.

The Drew Letter

THE famous letter of Mr. George Drew to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King which was written on July 11, 1942, has at last become public. It would probably have been much better if it had been allowed to become public when it was written, though in judging of that question certain conditions existing at the time have to be taken into consideration. The Conservative party, having been heavily defeated in 1940 under Dr. Manion and with an anti-conscriptionist platform, was under the temporary leadership of Mr. Hanson and was campaigning for a coalition government and a conscriptionist policy. Public opinion in the English-speaking provinces was gravely disturbed about the charges of mismanagement in the sending of a small Canadian force to Hong Kong in September 1941, and the tragic ending of that expedition with its members either dead or prisoners of the Japanese made it an easy matter to fan that feeling of disturbance into a flame of resentment. Those who hold, as SATURDAY NIGHT did throughout that period, that the forming of a conscriptionist coalition government, with the consequent withdrawal of all French-speaking support from the administration, would have been a national disaster, are enabled by that consideration and that alone to view with a somewhat tolerant eye the methods adopted by the government for preventing that flame of resentment from being blown upon any more strongly than could be helped. They are not, and we are not, at this date required to maintain that those methods were wholly admirable.

Chief among those methods was the holding

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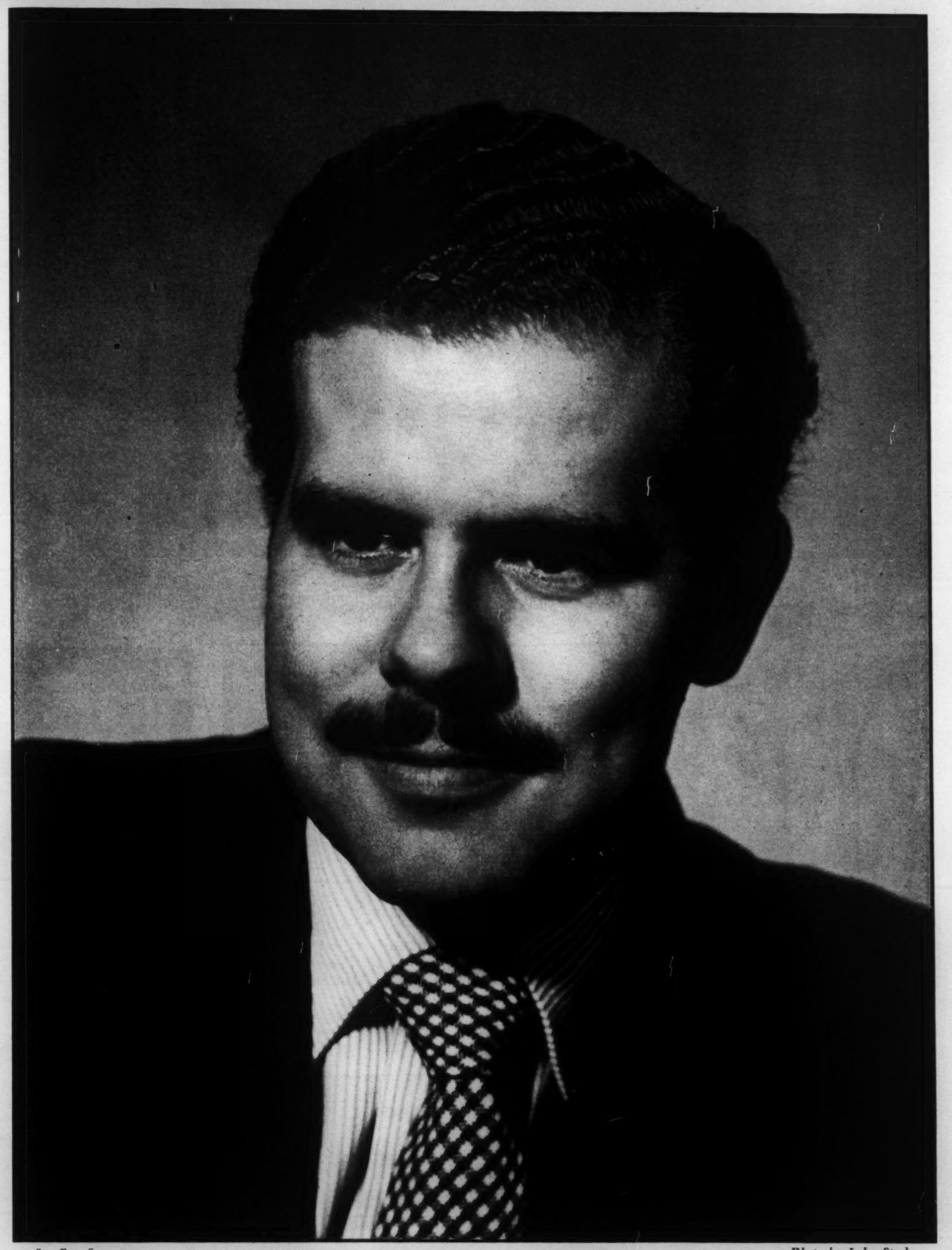

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—Photo by John Steele

ACE ARRANGER: Although 28-year-old Howard Cable is essentially a serious composer, his sparkling orchestral arrangements on current network-programs place him among leaders of Canadian radio.

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Getting down to earth, the school's 300 acres are operated as a demonstrational rather than as an experimental farm. Registered seed grain is produced and special plots are used for extension work with local farmers.

"BACK TO THE FARM" FOR YOUNG CANADA

By Marge Shackleton

"HOW are you going to keep them down on the farm?"

With great numbers of farm-raised youngsters migrating to city and town, and the agricultural population of Canada steadily falling off, food production officials are asking this question more and more often.

There is no one all-inclusive answer to the question but a partial solution lies in giving farm children a better training in up-to-date agricultural methods and a better understanding of farm management problems. Probably the best place in Canada to obtain such a training is the Kemptville Agricultural School on the outskirts of the eastern Ontario town of Kemptville.

Here, some 200 boys and girls are enrolled each year in the five courses—Agriculture, Home Economics, Homemaking, Dairying and the short Veterans Land Act course. Students come largely from Ontario, with a sprinkling from the other provinces and occasionally a few from other parts of the Commonwealth and Latin America.

Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, the School provides a good training in agriculture and home economics, tempered with such standard high school subjects as mathematics, English and civics. The agricultural course for boys includes study of animal husbandry, veterinary science, field husbandry, farm management, agricultural engineering, farm meats, poultry, apiculture, horticulture, botany, genetics, entomology and forestry in relation to farm woodlots.

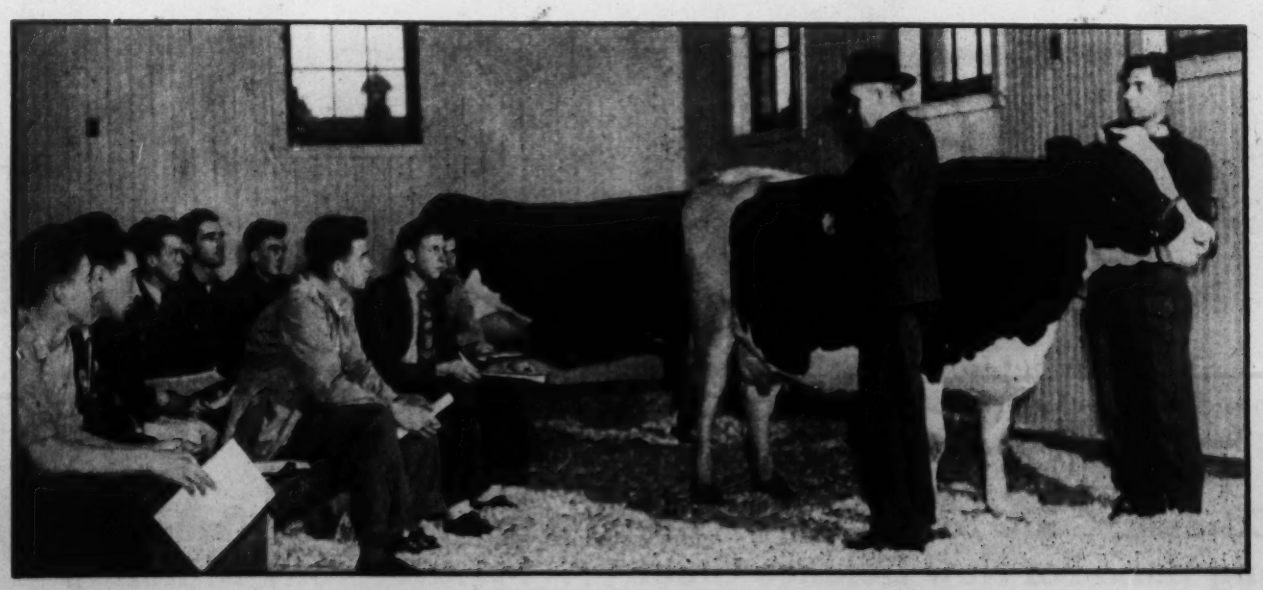
In the home economics and homemaking courses, girls study selection of fabrics and do practical work on

(*Continued on page 9*)

—Photos by Capital Press Service

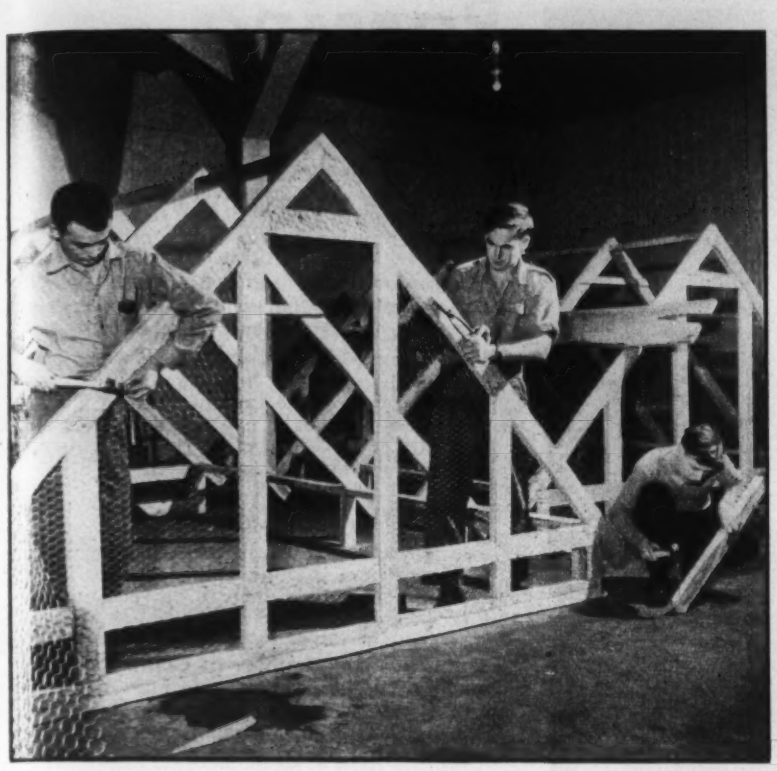
Instruction is practical throughout and designed to produce better farmers. Here an instructor in field husbandry, D. L. Parks, B.S.A., teaches characteristics of grasses.

Here a student consults genial Principal M. C. McPhail, B.S.A., as to what employment will be best for him on graduation.



A class in judging cattle is conducted by J. A. Dalrymple, B.S.A., Instructor in Animal Husbandry. One of the school's many fine Holstein-Friesian cattle is used as specimen.

Instructors W. B. George, B.S.A., and M. W. Wood, B.S.A., in addition to teaching, serve farmers through analysis of soil samples.



Practical farm engineering is featured on the curriculum. Here students build chicken houses in well-equipped shop.

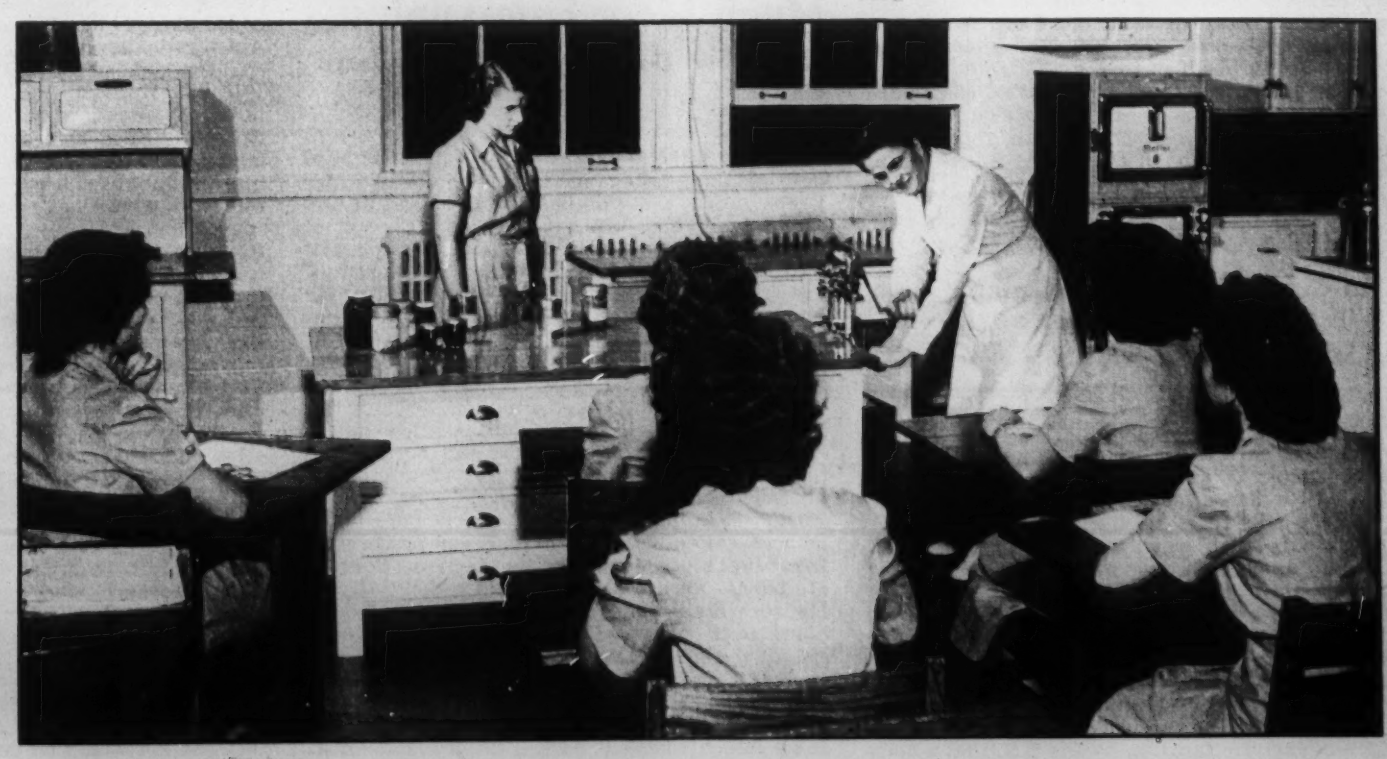
Orchard of the school contains some twenty varieties of apples and experimentation has been very helpful to the farming community. Part of the school crop is consumed in the students' dining rooms.

Classes in home nursing, conducted by Helen Gardner, R.N., are popular among girl students. Here is infirmary scene.

Greenhouses provide facilities for instruction in horticulture under direction of A. J. Logsdail, B.S.A.

Resident veterinarian Dr. J. R. Gallagher demonstrates technique of immunization as applied to hogs.

Senior Home Economics students attend a class in dressmaking. Miss E. E. Frappier instructs in final touches.



Miss R. B. Rorke, director of Home Economics, demonstrates the operation of an automatic canner to members of senior class. Laboratories are well equipped and students learn the latest methods of food preservation.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Wheat: the New Headache

Two Dollars a Bushel Outweighs All Warnings By Governments

THE anxiety displayed in Canada over the report that wheat had been declared a "surplus commodity" under the terms of the European Recovery Plan is not surprising. Nor did the assurance of Agriculture Secretary Brannan that he had not even been asked to consider such a declaration entirely clear the air. It may be true, as Mr. Brannan told reporters in Washington, that no "surprise declaration" is likely in the near future. The fact remains that a world situation in wheat is shaping up which threatens to build up a massive surplus. This in turn cannot help but produce a bearish turn for the Canadian wheat producer before long, perhaps lasting for several years. Since wheat is still one of our most important exports, and since the spring wheat area of western Canada is so significant in the prosperity pattern of industrial eastern Canada, the whole situation is of some moment from coast to coast.

There may be some comfort to producers in the knowledge that if Sir John Boyd Orr is right—not to speak of William Vogt "The Road to Survival" or the author of "Our Plundered Planet"—a true wheat surplus is now and forever more impossible. But the comfort is a nebulous one so long as humanity fails to find some way of getting surplus foods to peoples who are starving, but lack foreign exchange with which to buy wheat.

The most pertinent single fact is that under the stimulus of a high guaranteed floor price North America is busy expanding its acreage of wheat to the highest point in history. Exhortations to farmers to reduce their wheat acreage in light of the probability that wheat will become much harder to sell are having no effect. Two dollar wheat speaks louder than any words of warning from government economists.

The United States Department of Agriculture figures show this up very well. The 1949 goal for wheat plantings in that country was set at 8½ per cent less than in 1948. Estimates of intentions to plant, however, indicate that spring wheat plantings will be five per cent above last year's. The winter wheat acreage planted last fall (61.4 million acres) was five per cent above the record figure of 1947-48 and *25 per cent above the average of the past ten years.*

Based on the condition of the crop on December 1, the U.S. farm experts look for a crop of 965 million bushels of winter wheat, and if the spring wheat harvest is normal, the United States will for the third year in succession produce a crop of over 1.2 billion bushels of wheat.

This, as the Canadian Statistical Review points out, is a yield "considerably over its normal domestic and export requirements."

Remembering how much we heard only a few months ago about the acute world shortage of food and the fear that millions of people in Europe and Asia would perish unless farm production was stepped up, it is surprising now to discover how rapidly such production has overtaken effective demand. Last week's review of the world grain situation showed that total supply of all grains, at 158 million short tons, was *"29 per cent greater than the stocks a year earlier and 14 per cent above the average of the past five years."* With another record harvest in sight in the United States a glut is threatened.

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British Contract Helps

But Crop Conditions In Canada Will Be Operative Factor

SINCE Canada plants very little winter wheat, and the seeding conditions on the prairies for spring wheat will not be known for several weeks, it is not yet possible to tell whether Canadian farmers will also ignore advice to reduce wheat plantings. But the Canadian Statistical Review, already quoted, thinks that our farmers will react in the same way as U.S. farmers to high guaranteed floor prices.

Quite apart from any measures which might be taken in Canada under the Agricultural Prices Support Act to prevent wheat prices from falling too far, Canadian wheat growers have some protection in the British wheat agreement, under which Britain has agreed to take 140 million bushels in 1948-49 and another 140 million bushels in 1949-50, the price in each case being $2. a bushel. Declaration by the U.S. that wheat was a "surplus commodity" under the European Recovery Plan would not, it is believed, prevent Britain from honoring its wheat agreement.

But even a guaranteed market for 140 million bushels at $2. will still leave plenty of headaches if Canada finds herself with her average annual surplus of 300 million bushels to dispose of, in a world glutted with U.S. wheat exports. There will be plenty of time to worry about such a situation, however, when the 1949 Canadian crop is "in the short blade". There have been seasons when western Canada did not produce 140 million bushels surplus to export, and moisture conditions on the prairies last fall were about the worst since 1937.

—Photo by Blank & Stoller

J. ALEX EDMISON, K.C., of Montreal and Toronto whose appointment, on a part time basis, has been announced from Ottawa as National Organizer of the United Nations Association in Canada. He is President of the Toronto Branch of the Association and was formerly Chief U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Officer to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. He is Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society of Ontario, President of the Canadian Penal Association, and a Trustee of Queen's University, Kingston.

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Much More Entertaining

The New Donnybrook Atmosphere Causes Some Eyebrow Raising

SOME of those who were deploring the dull and apathetic state into which federal politics had fallen in the Mackenzie King-Bracken era, and who had been congratulating themselves that the arrival at Ottawa of George Drew had infused a new exciting spirit into the House of Commons and the hustings, are now professing to be shocked at the language beginning to be used by both sides and the atmosphere of the Donnybrook fair which tends to show up in the House of Commons.

The honorable "Mike" Pearson, so long inhibited by his civil service job, but now out in the free air of party politics, had hardly had time to denounce the Tories for their strange alliance of "Bay Street Colonels" with Quebec Nationalists like Duplessis and Houde, when he was taken sharply to task for descending from the high levels set by eminent Foreign Ministers abroad. And the Speaker of the House, who for years has been able to drowse along over the tepid exchanges and pleasantries of the long party truce, is now called upon to break in with threats of "naming", upon such noisy disturbances that for minutes at a time all the faithful Hansard reporter can get down into his book is such a totally inadequate description of events as "Some Hon. members: Oh, Oh." The House has certainly become more entertaining, but whether more edifying is another question.

The Funny Money Men

A Great Social Credit Speech If It Only Meant Anything

THE notion that taxation could be entirely abolished by a fresh approach to the process of "making money" still persists in the Social Credit party, though one never hears that Mr. Manning has abolished taxation in Alberta. Of course the Social Crediters have a pat answer to that observation. Mr. Manning could abolish taxation, they say, if the B.N.A. Act gave the province authority over credit and the issue of currency.

E. G. Hansell, Social Credit member for Macleod, took up 40 minutes of the House's time last week to denounce taxation as "legalized robbery or legalized dispossession." Had his arguments not been based on complete fallacies, it would have been the most important speech in the House since Confederation. Unfortunately its foundations are false and therefore its deductions completely misleading. Governments will go on taxing, unfortunately, despite Mr. Hansell, Mr. Blackmore and other well-meaning M.P.'s.

What such theorists never seem to grasp is that a man looks after certain personal needs himself, out of personal expenditure, but hires others to take care of the rest. It is what these others do and for which they must be paid, that makes taxation inevitable. Why should these others work for us, fight for us, travel for us, legislate for us, entertain and comfort us—all for nothing? (We pay Mr. Hansell for lawmaking, out of our taxes.) It would not make any difference whether our government was autocratic, socialistic, parliamentary, social credit or anything else, so long as we lived in a society where some of our needs were provided by communal or collective effort. We should still have to allocate or surrender part of our income to pay for such services, and this portion would be *taxation*, no matter what name it was called.

Why such a simple fact of political science cannot be grasped by every one engaged in public affairs is a mystery.

Passing Show

"HOW much government do we need?" inquires the Vancouver *Province*. Silly question; government isn't something you need, it's something you can't get rid of.

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Taxes are being reduced in Russia. The largest reduction but one is on vodka; the largest of all is on salt, which makes you thirsty for vodka.

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The war-cry of the Labor party in England will be that the Tories are not only taking the bread out of the mouths of the poor but also the dentures that they eat it with.

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It's On, It's Off, It's On

The Japanese must be a little bewildered. The Americans, having told them to abjure war, are now telling them to be ready to fight China when necessary.

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The Canadian Chamber of Commerce thinks Canada needs the transferable vote. We agree; but we think it also needs the responsible voter—with interest enough to take himself to the polls.

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"Quebec to ban substitutes for butter." What! No dripping?

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Mrs. Doris Nielsen told a Timmins audience lately that "I am a Communist and I am proud of it". We are a little proud of having suspected that Mrs. Nielsen was a Communist when she was in parliament and wasn't admitting it.

•

Poor old England; Once ruled by fox-hunters, now by greyhound racers.

•

French Communists claim the right to fight against France if she goes to war with Russia. What do they say about the right of Russian anti-Communists to fight against Russia if she goes to war with France?

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Rights and Fights

Pawnbrokers are going out of business in Britain because nobody wants to borrow money. This is one case in which the Labor government is redeeming its pledges.

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A ballad writer has written "Old Moon of Old Toronto", in which he rhymes the city's name with "up onto". He evidently doesn't know that the local pronunciation is . . . "Trahntuh."

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Lucy says she is delighted at the new telescope which can see "to the edge of the universe", because obviously the next one will be able to see beyond it.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

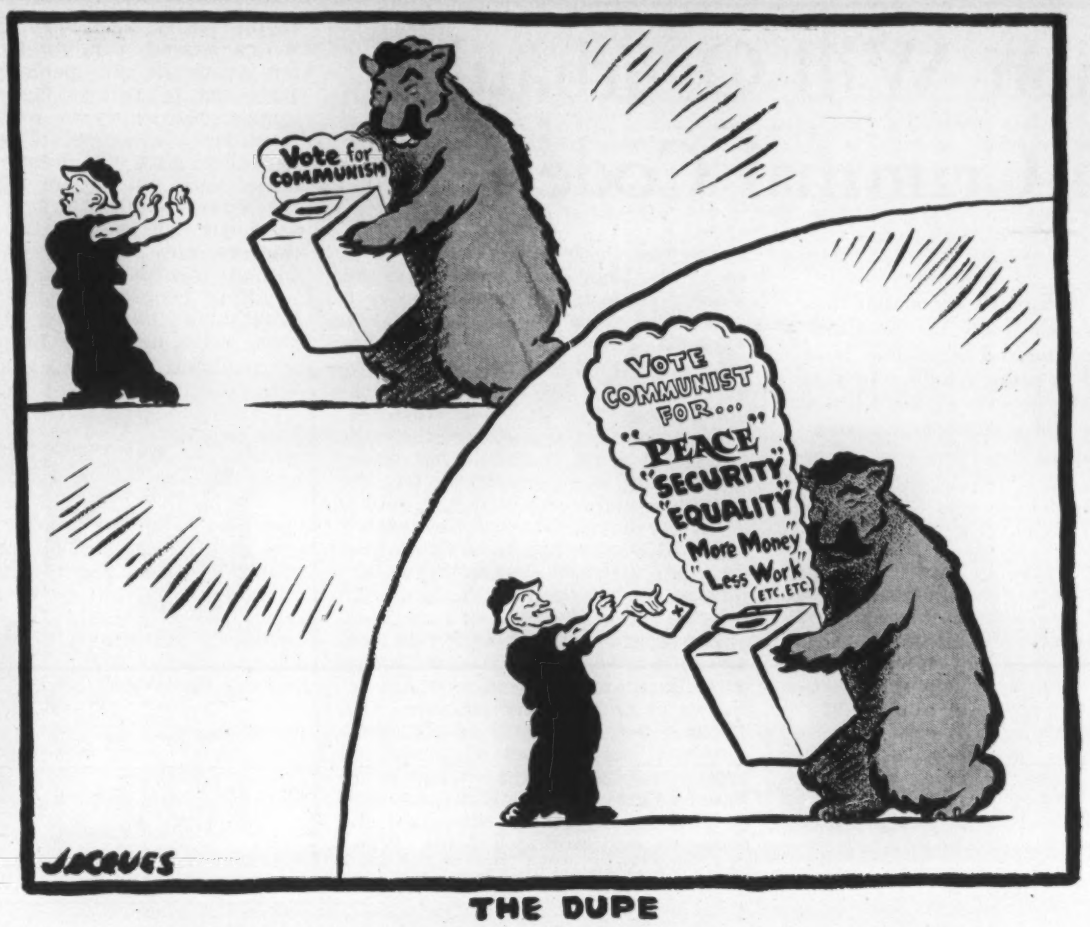
of a Royal Commission on the Hong Kong expedition, conducted by Chief Justice Sir Lyman Poore Duff, accompanied by a very vehement effort to represent the findings of that commission as the verdict of a court and as being therefore above criticism. Nobody today would dream of repeating the arguments which were used to that end in 1942; indeed the eminently criticizable character of the Duff report has been a powerful factor in the growing demand for the abandonment of the practice of using judges for any such purpose. Mr. Drew was counsel for the Opposition in the inquiry, having been named to that post by Mr. Hanson. The efforts to suppress criticism of the report went to their extreme lengths in the starting of proceedings against Mr. Drew and in the suppression of his letter to the then Prime Minister criticizing the report. The government shortly after changed its mind and withdrew the proceedings, and we think Mr. Drew has some ground for his claim that that withdrawal should have been accompanied by an expression of regret. The present Prime Minister still maintains that the making public of Mr. Drew's letter—for which Mr. Drew has now taken full responsibility—involves revealing "certain confidential communications" between the Canadian and British governments. It appears, however, that the British government was never asked to consent to the publication of the Drew letter, that the confidential communications are only quoted in substance and not verbatim in that letter, that paraphrases of some at least of the communications have already been issued by or with the consent of the Canadian government, and that the one serious reason for withholding the exact text of the communications is that publication might imperil the secrecy of the code in which they were transmitted.

The Ways of Justice

MOST of this famous Drew letter is now ancient history; but on one point it is very much up to date. The department responsible for most of the actions taken by the government to suppress or discredit criticism of the Duff report was the Department of Justice; and the Minister of Justice of that time is now the Prime Minister of Canada. Even in the procuring of evidence upon which the report was to be founded, the behavior of the department was not above criticism. Mr. Drew lays special stress upon the methods employed to procure, by personal interrogation made by members of the R.C.M.P., evidence to counteract that which was being given to the commission to the effect that transport facilities were available for equipment which the military authorities had failed to provide in time; one at least of these interviews was repudiated later by the person who was supposed to have given it. The abortive starting of proceedings against Mr. Drew himself was another action which the government must now regret as much as anybody.

In assessing responsibility for these events of seven years ago, it is important that the conditions of the time, and the position and experience of the chief participants, be adequately kept in mind. It is extremely difficult after so long a lapse to think oneself back into the atmosphere of the very worst and most disastrous period of the war. The most important of the conditions of the time, the effort of a party which had just been defeated with an anti-conscription platform to compel the adoption of conscription (and to share in a coalition government), has already been referred to; such an effort would obviously be specially repellent to Mr. St. Laurent. But another element in the situation was that Mr. St. Laurent himself had only just arrived in the cabinet, with absolutely no experience of political life, when the events now under discussion occurred. He became Minister of Justice on December 10, 1941, and was not elected to Parliament until February 9 following. The evidence-getting operations of the R.C.M.P. to which Mr. Drew takes exception occurred on March 25-27 and April 12, 1942.

There are always certain risks attached to taking a layman, completely untrained in the technique of parliamentary government, and placing him in a position of high parliamentary responsibility; and so far as political life was concerned Mr. St. Laurent was then a completely untrained layman. We have to add that lack of parliamentary training is not the only possible cause of a tolerance for rather authoritarian procedures, and that if Mr. St. Laurent's chief political opponent in Quebec, Mr. Duplessis, had been available for a Liberal portfolio (and he was then at least as much opposed to conscription as Mr. St. Laurent), we are not at all convinced that he would have been any less authoritarian in his handling of such matters.



THE DUPE

A Different Atmosphere

THE method of publication of Mr. Drew's letter, and the keeping of it from the records of the House, will possibly have the effect of hampering, though certainly not of wholly preventing, discussion of it in the chamber itself. This will not prevent it from being very widely discussed by the public; and if in that discussion due allowance is made for the difference of atmosphere between 1942 and 1949 no harm will have been done. One tremendous difference is that in 1942 the party which Mr. Drew was then representing as counsel could not have secured a single French-speaking supporter from the province of Quebec, while today the same party with him as its leader has just won a resounding victory in a French by-election and seems likely to secure a substantial block of French seats in the next general election. To those of us who are concerned about national unity that is a difference of overwhelming importance. All sections of the party have abandoned the practice of "French-man-baiting" to which some of them were so much addicted after Dr. Manion failed to win adherents in Quebec, and today the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegram* and the Quebec legislature march arm-in-arm down the road of anti-Socialism, provincial rights and support for a Dominion envoy to the Vatican. Things were very different in 1942.

The New Declaration

NOW that Canadians have had time to familiarize themselves with the magnificent Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, it would be a good idea for them to register their reactions to it by some positive actions. The Declaration is no more than an ideal, or an aspiration. It does not go into effect because the United Nations has adopted it. In Canada it cannot go into effect without action by both the provinces and the Dominion, because a large part of the legislative sphere to which it applies belongs to the provinces.

We should like to see those of our readers who approve of the Declaration, and wish Canada to live up to it, acquainting their legislators both at Ottawa and at the provincial capital with the nature of their feelings. We should like to see educational authorities taking active steps to hold up the Declaration to those under their charge, as something which imposes a profound moral obligation on their province and their country. We should like to see municipalities checking over their bylaws, and the conduct of their police and licensing authorities, to make sure that nothing is going on which the Declaration condemns. We should like to see the churches and religious bodies all over the country devoting a Sunday, or a week, to the consideration of the Declaration, and to urging their members to adopt it as the code of their own behavior.

The Declaration calls for much more than the enactment of laws, though that is an important part of what it calls for. It calls also for the obedience, cooperation and respect of every individual. It is an inspiration as well as an instruction. It lies with nations, and with the individual citizens of nations, to make it the most momentous document of our age.

About the Reverends

THE Calendar of Christ Church, Ottawa, has embarked upon a praiseworthy but hopeless campaign against the misuse of the term "Reverend". It objects, quite properly, to the clergy being addressed as "Reverend" or referred to as "Reverend Jones". It maintains, quite correctly, that the only way to address a clergyman of less than canonical rank is "Mr. Jones" or "Dr. Jones" as the case may be, and that in referring to a clergyman the "Rev." should never be used without the Christian name or "Mr." or "Dr." The word is simply an adjective, precisely like "Honorable", and to talk or write about "the Rev. Smith" or "the Hon. Smith" is practically to call the man Smith and nothing else.

Unfortunately this item of what may be called the etiquette of speech is not generally recognized by our American friends and neighbors, and the influence of their writing, in journals, magazines and novels, is so enormous upon us Canadians that we have little hope of our being able permanently to resist it. This journal will continue to try to observe the correct usage, and to maintain that it alone is the correct usage; but we do not expect to get much support except from the clergy — and perhaps not even from all of them.

Just to prove our point, no sooner had the Ottawa church magazine registered its protest than out comes the Toronto *Telegram* with Emily Post discussing exactly the same question, denouncing the use of "Rev. Jones", but adding: "On the other hand both forms are customary in many communities and it is always best to follow the example set by people of the place in which you happen to live." In Vulgaria do as the Vulgarians do.

Grows With Canada

CANADA keeps on getting bigger, and the Canadian Almanac and Directory (Copp Clark, $8.50) goes on getting bigger with it. The 102nd year of publication sees Newfoundland added to the field covered. The governmental information on the island is inserted in proper order among that relating to the other nine provinces, as if a provincial government had already been set up, but that is of course an anomaly which will be disposed of next year. A footnote on page 296 appears to have hung on from previous editions and should be dropped; it enumerates the Right Honorables in Canada but does not give the more recent additions to the list, and anyhow the complete list is given on page 330. We suggest that the Royal Canadian Academy and the Royal Society of Canada are not quite adequately treated with a two-line and a seven-line item respectively; the Chess Federation does much better with 34 lines, and even the Canadian Authors' Association gets 17, but on the other hand the Prophetic Bible Institute of Calgary and the Bankers' Association get only four lines each, so perhaps we should not complain.

The accuracy of this publication is incredible, even in the matter of the accents on French names. (Mr. Chénier of Témiscamingue has a grave accent as prothonotary and an acute as clerk of the peace, which seems like a rather subtle distinction.) Nova Scotia has a post office called Upper Economy, which sells money orders. Go Home, Ont., is a post office only in summer, which is reasonable. Smoking Tent is in Saskatchewan, and keeps it up all year. Taxpayers engaged in business can deduct from their taxable income all expenditures on scientific research, but not exceeding 5 per cent of the income; we did not know this until we read the Almanac, and we shall devote more attention to scientific research in future.

Time On the Radio

THE critics of an allegedly popular morning broadcast on the C.B.C. ought to find some other ground for their criticism than the fact that it follows immediately after a half-hour of religious broadcasting. Neither the producers, the sponsors nor the listeners of any particular period on a radio station or on a chain of radio stations have any rights over the producers, sponsors or listeners of the adjacent period either before or after. The only right they have is that of dialling off, and that is a right of which, thank goodness, nobody can be deprived except in an absolutely totalitarian state.

If the utterances of a broadcaster who calls himself "Rawhide" over a C.B.C. chain at 8.30 EST are actually in themselves "sacrilege", "blasphemy" and a "public avowal of irreligion", as the Rev. A. Ian Burnett of Ottawa suggests, they ought to be withdrawn no matter at what hour of the day they appear. But if they merely create that impression on Mr. Burnett's mind because they follow a period of morning devotions he is asking more of radio than it can deliver. There are bound to be some people who listen to Rawhide without having listened to morning devotions, and they have rights too.

On the other hand we think that the editors responsible for the programming of the ten-minute talks series called "Deeds That Live" might very well have decided against the selection of La Pasionaria as the subject of the talk by Ruth Johnson in that series a few weeks ago, no matter at what hour it was delivered. We have no doubt that that lady's deeds will live, but we question the wisdom of holding them up to the admiration of young Canadians at this precise juncture.

Call to Poets

WE HAVE two short poems in type which in the process of removal from our former printing establishment on Temperance street to our present one on Duchess street have lost the signatures which were originally attached to them. In addition to that, we can find no record of these signatures anywhere else. The titles of the poems are "Bitter Hill" and "Leaf". If the author or authors will communicate with the Poetry Editor we shall be extremely grateful.

K9IQ

("Winnipeg dog can add, subtract, multiply and find square root."—News item.)

WHEN dogs in our society achieve a notoriety,
It's either for their barkin' or their bitin';
But a canine luminary on the Manitoban prairie
Is rivalling the Admirable Crichton.

Displaying a facility for mental versatility,
He does with digits things that are amazing:
Operations educational he judges recreational,
Defying psychological appraising.

This doggie, so dogmatical in matters mathematical,
Has never told an arithmetic lie.
He's been coached in root-extraction and addition and subtraction—
But surely *any* dog can multiply. J. E. P.

Royal Commission Will Overhaul Our Antiquated Criminal Code

By JEAN TWEED

Canada's Criminal Code is due for revision. A Royal Commission has been set up for this purpose and is now in session. How far the Commission will go in altering some of Canada's antiquated legislation is of paramount interest to those who are interested in penal reform. In this article Jean Tweed reports on some changes the experts would like to see. Adequate provision for probation, parole, and a competent sentencing authority are "musts" if Canada is to compare favorably with other countries.

A second article will report on Canadian penal institutions and some of our community problems in the after-care of prisoners.

"My object all sublime,
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime—
The punishment fit the crime."

THE main difference between Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado, and the Canadian dispensers of justice, is that the latter's victims are no source of "innocent merriment." On the contrary they have been the source of numerous Royal Commissions, provincial and federal, since before 1867.

A few of these Commissions have had some effect; many have not. The famed Archambault Report of 1938, for instance, waited patiently for 10 years before the Department of Justice blew the dust off the report, and itself, and began implementing some of the recommendations.

Now another Royal Commission is under way. This time the Criminal Code (a federal responsibility) is due for an overhauling. Aside from literary revision (the Criminal Code was *not* written with an eye toward clarity) the questions of sentencing, probation, court procedure, and areas of judicial authority will probably come under the Commission's scrutiny.

Interested penologists are hoping anxiously that the fate of this Commission will not be that of the Archambault Commission. The attitude of Canada to Royal Commissions is summed up too often by that old Canadian proverb: "It is better to have shelved a Royal Commission than never to have inquired at all."

According to Hansard, January 31, 1949, the Commissioners are Chief Justice W. M. Martin of Saskatchewan, Justice Gerald Fauteux of Quebec and Deputy Minister of Justice F. P. Varcoe. The legal committee is J. J. Robinette, K.C., Toronto; Fernand Choquette, K.C., Quebec; H. J. Wilson, K.C., Deputy-Attorney-General of Alberta; Joseph Sedgwick, K.C., Toronto, and Robert Forsyth, K.C., of the Department of Justice, and an extra member may be added from the Maritimes. Consulting counsel is Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., Toronto. To date the Commission has met two or three times, and the necessary research work has been parcelled out. Conservative estimates on the length of time before the Commission's report is issued run from a year and a half to two and a half years.

Revise, Not Alter

Just how far the Commission will go in advocating changes is unknown. The purpose is to "revise" the Code rather than alter it. However, in some cases the Code would have to be altered drastically if the Archambault recommendations are to be adopted. For instance the division of authority between province and Dominion is regarded by many experts as a great stumbling block in our attempts to reform the criminal.

The way it works is this. If a man is sentenced to two years or more imprisonment he becomes the charge of the federal government and is put in a penitentiary. If his sentence is less than two years he is committed to a provincial reformatory or jail. Why two years is the dividing line no one knows. Even so it might not work out too badly if there were any kind of uniformity among provincial institutions. But there isn't. The Archambault report spoke of the Maritime jails in the following words: "Generally speaking, the jails are overcrowded, insanitary, poorly lighted and ventilated, and provide very limited opportunity for outside exercise. There are no facilities for classification or segregation, and no workshops to provide useful employment." The remarks still hold.

This places a magistrate or judge in a most difficult position. If he sentences a man to a short sentence the criminal stands less chance of being reformed than if the sentence is long enough to place him in a federal penitentiary.

Central control of all prisoners has been advocated in Canada since 1887, and the only two countries in the world who do not follow such a policy are Canada and the United States. There would seem to be very little point in improving the federal institutions and allowing the provincial ones to deteriorate. This means a change in the Criminal Code and would not involve the British North America Act. There is no provision in the B.N.A. Act which fixes a dividing line between those prisoners who are federal charges and those who are provincial charges.

Sentencing Authority

Besides centralized control of institutions, the whole question of a sentencing authority should receive a good deal of attention. As it stands now the magistrate or judge passes sentence on the basis of the crime committed, not on the basis of what the prisoner needs. In California this whole procedure has been changed, and the results seem to have been satisfactory. The California court determines whether a man is guilty or not and sets a general sentence, say "up to ten years." The case then goes to a board of experts who investigate the man and determine how much training he needs before he can become again a useful member of society. This Treatment Authority prescribes the institution he is to go to, the training he is to get, and constantly reviews the case in order to determine when the man should be released. The old idea of "paying your debt to society" has been thrown out. England's Borstal system works along similar lines.

Most penologists agree that the basis of a sentence should not be the crime that was committed, but the criminal who committed it. And it is utterly impossible to follow such a policy if sentencing is controlled by all the different magistrates and judges, each with his own ideas and beliefs.

The tremendous variation in sentences handed out in different courts was illustrated in a case which occurred in Ontario last October. Five Toronto boys (ages 17 to 22) were convicted on charges of attempted armed robbery of a druggist in Bronte, Ontario. During the attempted hold-up one of the boys shot the druggist and wounded him. When the case was tried the boys were found guilty and very heavy sentences passed, ranging from two to ten years in the penitentiary and from ten to twenty lashes. Objections to the sentences were loud and from many quarters. The case was appealed with the result that all lashes were cut out for all men, and the three heaviest prison sentences were cut nearly in half. Obviously the original sentence was entirely without merit.

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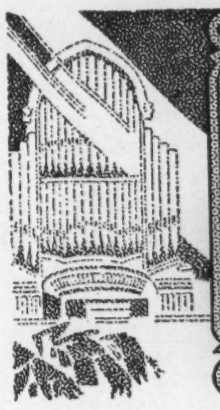

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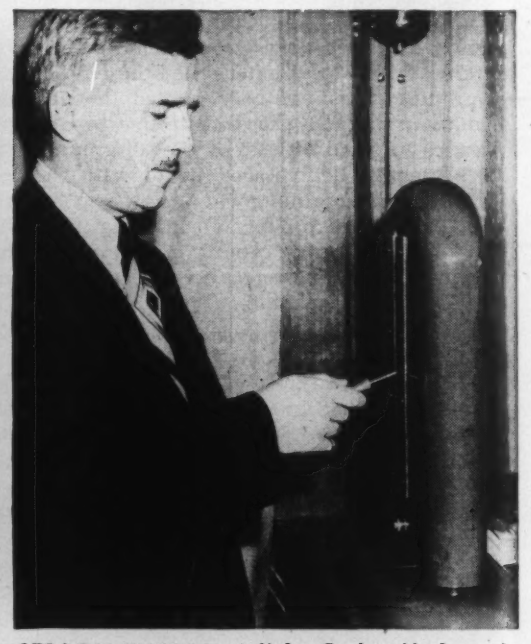
THIRTY FEET OR FIFTY FEET? *This girl's foot reaction is being timed. Stopping her car in a hurry can mean the difference between a bad scare and a bad accident. A light on this machine flashes — and a stop watch records her speed in applying the brakes.*



STEADY THERE! *A light flashes if the stylus held in the driver's hand touches either side of the groove. This test measures steadiness . . . the ability to hold a car on a narrow path.*

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   (a) 100.5 feet
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ANSWERS: (3-c) (2-c) (1-b)

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keep people out of jail rather than putting them in. But this requires a large staff of people who can undertake the supervision of probationed criminals. One capable probation officer can handle as many as fifty such cases, but no more. At present the Ontario officers are handling nearer one hundred such cases each. Although legislation enabling courts to pass sentences for probation has been in effect since 1892, Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces to utilize it.

Indispensable Handmaid

The value of probation was expressed in clear terms by the Lord Chief Justice of England in May 1935: "But of course the right-hand man, an indispensable handmaid of the court is the probation officer. The men and women of this service are as remarkable as they are unknown. In a single year nearly 20,000 men and women, boys and girls, are assigned to their care. If a similar number were sent to prison for a year the cost would have been twenty times as great. The saving of money to the State is striking. The saving of the stigma to the individual is immeasurable."

It is unfortunate that in nearly all of Canada this method of criminal reformation is completely overlooked.

Of course, on the other hand, there are the optimistic philanthropists who would have you believe that all criminals are reformable; that all crime can be abolished with the judicious application of sweetness and light. To such people the recently-passed Habitual Offenders Act denotes sheer barbarism. Unfortunately, however, this Act is extremely practicable, and will save society many, many thousands of dollars. By this Act judges are given the right to declare a person an habitual criminal and so sentence him to life imprisonment.

To the over-kindhearted this may seem an unnecessarily hard sentence. But with the case histories of some of our regular jail inhabitants before us it is only too apparent that some criminals will never reform. Take the case of "Spike". He's more at home inside of jail than out. In the last 29 years he has had 14 convictions with sentences extending more than 25 years. Of course he hasn't had to serve the complete sentences because he's a model prisoner and a great favorite with prison officials. But he rarely spends more than a year outside before committing a theft. His last offence was committed within two weeks after his release from jail. He was in possession of drugs. Spike is now back in prison for another year and a half. Since he is only 46 years old now he has plenty more years to spend in and out of jail. It costs Canadian taxpayers a lot of money to keep arresting, trying and imprisoning the "Spikes" of this country. It is far cheaper and just as effective to pronounce them habitual criminals and pay for their upkeep in jail.

So far this charge has been brought only twice since it was legislated in November 1948. No doubt this year will see many more convictions on this basis.

One other branch of the Canadian penal system which needs a good overhauling, according to the experts, is the Remissions Branch of the Department of Justice. The Archambault Commission made some very severe comments on this Branch, and evidently conditions haven't changed greatly.

Ticket-of-Leave

The Remissions Branch is responsible for arranging parole or "ticket-of-leave" for prisoners. The ticket-of-leave is not the same as the automatic shortening of a sentence for good behavior. It is a special grant to certain prisoners who are felt to be ready to return to society before completing their sentence. In other words the prisoner is allowed to serve part of his sentence outside jail. A separate Branch therefore exists to grant this release, and it has little if any connection with the other branches directly connected with institutions and criminals. Neither does it publish any reports on the execution of its duty.

In 1931 the Minister of Justice outlined the practice for obtaining a ticket-of-leave. "Where the prisoner is a first offender, and has not been found guilty of a crime involving violence or an attack upon women or a crime which may be described as a bestial crime, such as incest, and where the conduct of the prisoner while in prison has been satisfactory, where there is no adverse report by the trial judge or magistrate — because in every instance these reports are obtained, then that prisoner will be granted a parole when he has served approximately half his term of imprisonment." The inadequacy of such a practice was condemned by the Archambault report.

The learned Commissioners pointed out that a first offender could be quite a bad character who had managed to give the police the slip for a number of years. The idea of depending on the recommendation of a judge or magistrate who perhaps had not seen the prisoner for years was also deprecated. However, there has been no appreciable change in the system since that time. If adequate provisions for probation and for parole were to be arranged in Canada, the chances of reforming criminals would be greatly enhanced.

There has been a great deal of talk about "modern" penological methods. We believe that man has progressed in his treatment of the criminal. The pillory, the stocks, the dreadful conditions of nineteenth century prisons are behind us. Mr. Dickens' descriptions no longer apply. But perhaps the best summary of the purpose of the penal system can be found in an Act in the British legislature . . . "by sobriety, cleanliness and medical assistance, by a regular series of labor, by solitary confinement during the intervals of work and by due religious instruction to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty". The date was 1778.

We are still a long way from accomplishing the design set out in this legislation. And it will require the cooperation of all sections of our penal administration, from the police officer who arrests the criminal, the judge who tries him, the institution which is in charge of him, to the community that receives him after his release. This article has outlined only a few of the necessary changes needed in our Criminal Code. There are many more, and it is to be hoped that the present Royal Commission will attend to them.

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ACE ARRANGER

(See Cover)

WHEN Howard Cable was a Toronto collegiate student, he was teacher Leslie Bell's Man Friday in the school orchestra. If Bell wanted an oboist, it was Cable who set about learning how to play an oboe. When Bell lacked a clarinettist, Cable learned how to perform on that reed instrument too—competently and in quick order. And yet Cable's own penchant was for the piano, which he studied seriously enough to win an A.T.C.M. from the Toronto Conservatory.

In fifteen years the careers of Howard Cable and Dr. Leslie Bell have become as interwoven as themes and counter-themes in a Bach fugue. Now the two maestros, with a 30-piece orchestra and Bell's famed girl choir, collaborate on one of the smartest musical presentations in Canada—C.B.C., Sunday, 6.00 p.m., EST. The music, scored and directed by the two old friends, ranges from popular show tunes, through familiar ballads and folk songs to classics by the masters.

Arranging for such an all-inclusive program presents no problems for Cable; in five years he has proven his complete familiarity with every type of music and almost literally has had audiences of major shows standing on their ears.

His sense of humor led him to pan commercial jingles in a satirical symphonic suite in 1946; his love of folk music and serious composition took him to Newfoundland two years ago. The trip inspired his group of "Sketches" on the new province. It is a favorite with symphony orchestras and chamber music groups.

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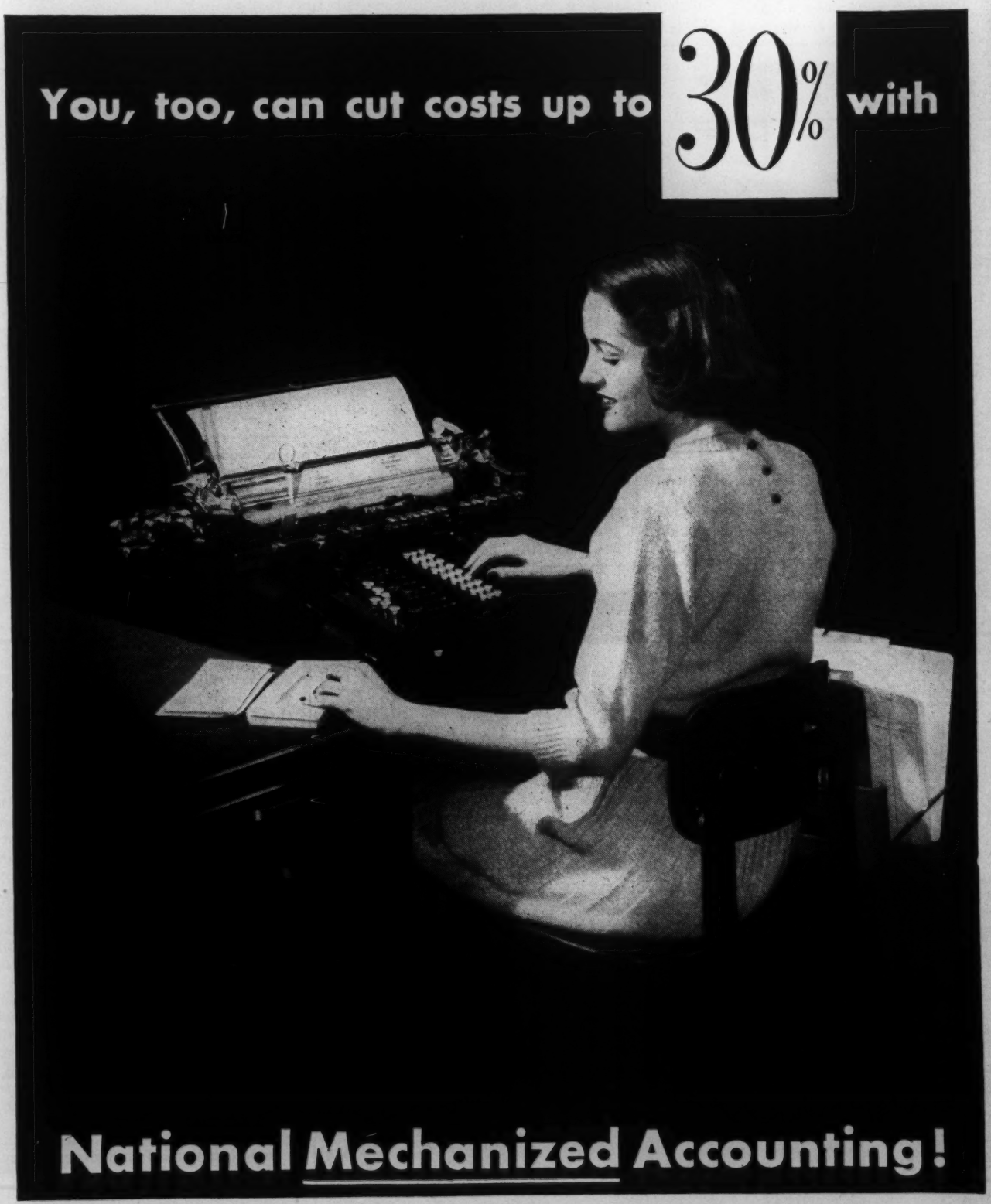

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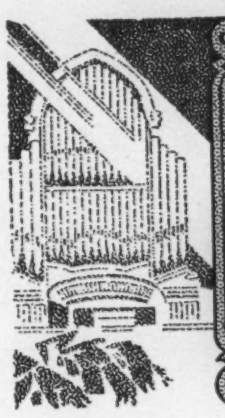

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STRONG ENOUGH? *A hand grip of at least 50 pounds is considered necessary for safe driving.*

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keep people out of jail rather than putting them in. But this requires a large staff of people who can undertake the supervision of probationed criminals. One capable probation officer can handle as many as fifty such cases, but no more. At present the Ontario officers are handling nearer one hundred such cases each. Although legislation enabling courts to pass sentences for probation has been in effect since 1892, Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces to utilize it.

Indispensable Handmaid

The value of probation was expressed in clear terms by the Lord Chief Justice of England in May 1935: "But of course the right-hand man, an indispensable handmaid of the court is the probation officer. The men and women of this service are as remarkable as they are unknown. In a single year nearly 20,000 men and women, boys and girls, are assigned to their care. If a similar number were sent to prison for a year the cost would have been twenty times as great. The saving of money to the State is striking. The saving of the stigma to the individual is immeasurable."

It is unfortunate that in nearly all of Canada this method of criminal reformation is completely overlooked.

Of course, on the other hand, there are the optimistic philanthropists who would have you believe that all criminals are reformable; that all crime can be abolished with the judicious application of sweetness and light. To such people the recently-passed Habitual Offenders' Act denotes sheer barbarism. Unfortunately, however, this Act is extremely practicable, and will save society many, many thousands of dollars. By this Act judges are given the right to declare a person an habitual criminal and so sentence him to life imprisonment.

To the over-kindhearted this may seem an unnecessarily hard sentence. But with the case histories of some of our regular jail inhabitants before us it is only too apparent that some criminals will never reform. Take the case of "Spike". He's more at home inside of jail than out. In the last 29 years he has had 14 convictions with sentences extending more than 25 years. Of course he hasn't had to serve the complete sentences because he's a model prisoner and a great favorite with prison officials. But he rarely spends more than a year outside before committing a theft. His last offence was committed within two weeks after his release from jail. He was in possession of drugs. Spike is now back in prison for another year and a half. Since he is only 46 years old now he has plenty more years to spend in and out of jail. It costs Canadian taxpayers a lot of money to keep arresting, trying and imprisoning the "Spikes" of this country. It is far cheaper and just as effective to pronounce them habitual criminals and pay for their upkeep in jail.

So far this charge has been brought only twice since it was legislated in November 1948. No doubt this year will see many more convictions on this basis.

One other branch of the Canadian penal system which needs a good overhauling, according to the experts, is the Remissions Branch of the Department of Justice. The Archambault Commission made some very severe comments on this Branch, and evidently conditions haven't changed greatly.

Ticket-of-Leave

The Remissions Branch is responsible for arranging parole or "ticket-of-leave" for prisoners. The ticket-of-leave is not the same as the automatic shortening of a sentence for good behavior. It is a special grant to certain prisoners who are felt to be ready to return to society before completing their sentence. In other words the prisoner is allowed to serve part of his sentence outside jail. A separate Branch therefore exists to grant this release, and it has little if any connection with the other branches directly connected with institutions and criminals. Neither does it publish any reports on the execution of its duty.

In 1931 the Minister of Justice outlined the practice for obtaining a ticket-of-leave. "Where the prisoner is a first offender, and has not been found guilty of a crime involving violence or an attack upon women or a crime which may be described as a bestial crime, such as incest, and where the conduct of the prisoner while in prison has been satisfactory, where there is no adverse report by the trial judge or magistrate — because in every instance these reports are obtained, then that prisoner will be granted a parole when he has served approximately half his term of imprisonment." The inadequacy of such a practice was condemned by the Archambault report.

The learned Commissioners pointed out that a first offender could be quite a bad character who had managed to give the police the slip for a number of years. The idea of depending on the recommendation of a judge or magistrate who perhaps had not seen the prisoner for years was also deprecated. However, there has been no appreciable change in the system since that time. If adequate provisions for probation and for parole were to be arranged in Canada, the chances of reforming criminals would be greatly enhanced.

There has been a great deal of talk about "modern" penological methods. We believe that man has progressed in his treatment of the criminal. The pillory, the stocks, the dreadful conditions of nineteenth century prisons are behind us. Mr. Dickens' descriptions no longer apply. But perhaps the best summary of the purpose of the penal system can be found in an Act in the British legislature . . . "by sobriety, cleanliness and medical assistance, by a regular series of labor, by solitary confinement during the intervals of work and by due religious instruction to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty". The date was 1778.

We are still a long way from accomplishing the design set out in this legislation. And it will require the cooperation of all sections of our penal administration, from the police officer who arrests the criminal, the judge who tries him, the institution which is in charge of him, to the community that receives him after his release. This article has outlined only a few of the necessary changes needed in our Criminal Code. There are many more, and it is to be hoped that the present Royal Commission will attend to them.

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ACE ARRANGER

(See Cover)

WHEN Howard Cable was a Toronto collegiate student, he was teacher Leslie Bell's Man Friday in the school orchestra. If Bell wanted an oboist, it was Cable who set about learning how to play an oboe. When Bell lacked a clarinettist, Cable learned how to perform on that reed instrument too—competently and in quick order. And yet Cable's own penchant was for the piano, which he studied seriously enough to win an A.T.C.M. from the Toronto Conservatory.

In fifteen years the careers of Howard Cable and Dr. Leslie Bell have become as interwoven as themes and counter-themes in a Bach fugue. Now the two maestros, with a 30-piece orchestra and Bell's famed girl choir, collaborate on one of the smartest musical presentations in Canada—C.B.C., Sunday, 6.00 p.m., EST. The music, scored and directed by the two old friends, ranges from popular show tunes, through familiar ballads and folk songs to classics by the masters.

Arranging for such an all-inclusive program presents no problems for Cable; in five years he has proven his complete familiarity with every type of music and almost literally has had audiences of major shows standing on their ears.

His sense of humor led him to pan commercial jingles in a satirical symphonic suite in 1946; his love of folk music and serious composition took him to Newfoundland two years ago. The trip inspired his group of "Sketches" on the new province. It is a favorite with symphony orchestras and chamber music groups.

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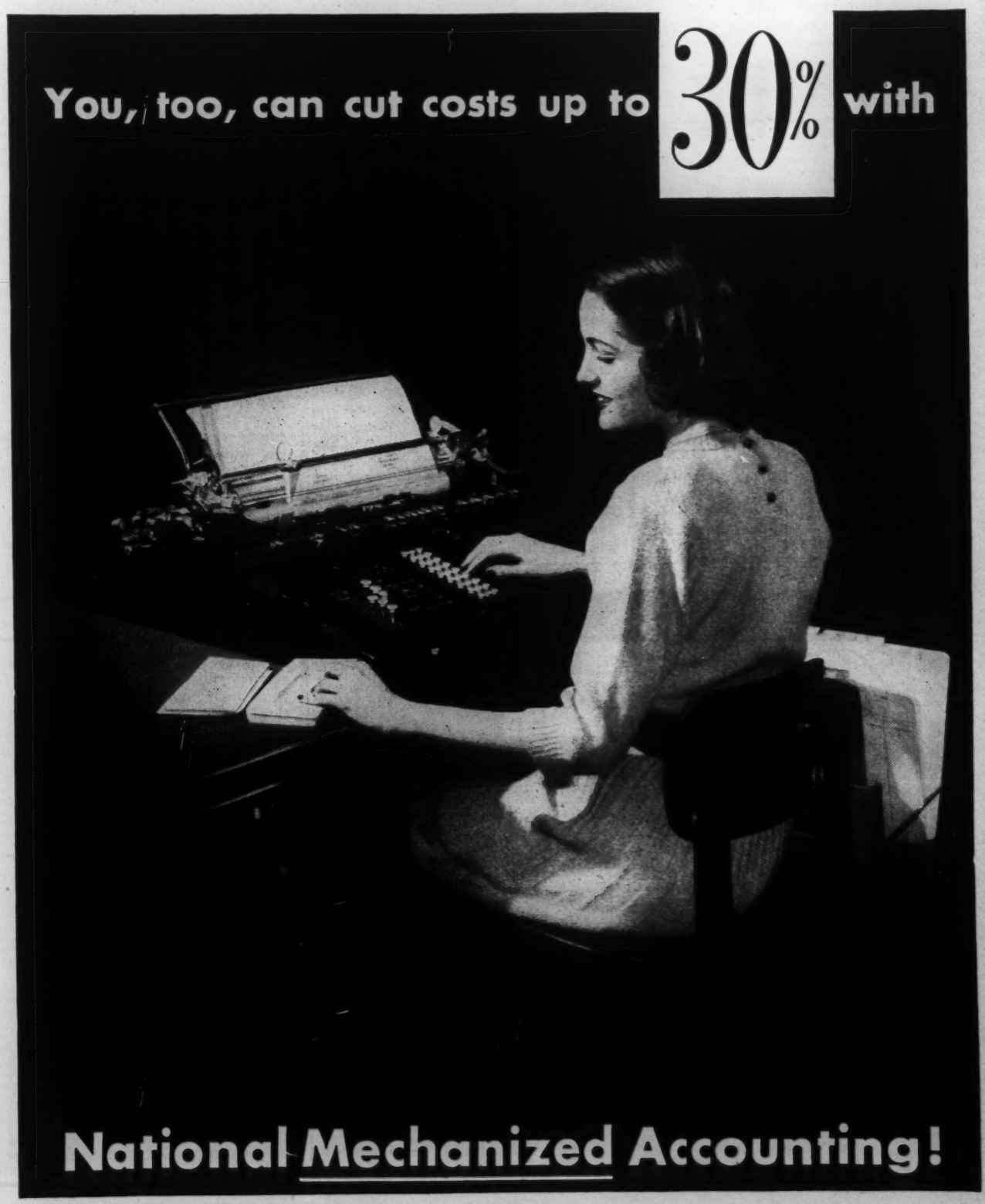

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Mr. Truman Asks Strong Hand For New Defence Chief

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is determined that under his new Defence Secretary, Louis Johnson, the National Military Establishment shall be a full-fledged Department of Defence and not merely a coordinating agency of the armed services, as it has functioned under James V. Forrestal. Although Congress is still feeling the stultifying effect of the Southern Democratic-Republican filibuster on the filibuster, Mr. Truman has asked for "prompt consideration" of his defence recommendations.

The President offered two reasons in requesting Congress to give the new Defence chief full authority to control the frequently-at-odds armed forces:

(1) That it is necessary to have an efficient, workable defence organization in this world of globe-girdling bombers, guided missiles and atom bombs; and (2) that outgoing Secretary Forrestal complained his office lacked sufficient authority over the three defence elements, Army, Navy and Air Force.

Mr. Truman did not mention that the defence establishment has been merely a coordinating agency and has lacked sufficient authority over all units in it to be a true department of government. Obviously, however, he had the fact in mind when he urged the conversion of the National Military Establishment into a regular military establishment, and advocated creation of the positions of undersecretary of defence and three assistant secretaries.

His defence proposals, of vital interest to Canada in view of increasingly closer relationship of Dominion-U.S. military strategy, are in line with recommendations of the Hoover Commission, which investigated the national security organization. Mr. Truman went beyond Mr. Hoover, however, in proposing the conversion of N.M.E. into a regular government department.

The President may have listened to reports from Capitol Hill that it would be politically inexpedient to follow the commission recommendations that the civilian secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force be demoted to the status of Undersecretaries of Defence for Army, Navy and Air. He took no action in this phase, but he did take this slap at present "unification".

President Truman is obviously determined to give his man, Louis Johnson, a strong hand in administering the Defence Department. There has been press criticism of the political nature of the appointment. It was Johnson who took the unwanted post of finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee before the election and raised $15 million for the Truman campaign.

Most critics concede, however, that Mr. Johnson should be an effective secretary. As Undersecretary of War a decade ago he tried to arouse the nation to the menace of Hitler. His appointment is seen as an end to the "soft" approach to unification.

General Eisenhower already has authority to make the Joint Chiefs of Staff function as a unit and Mr. Johnson can be expected to back him up. Johnson, like Truman, is an old infantry man, and his thinking is more in line with General Bradley of the Army than with General Hoyt Vandenberg of the Air Force. The U.S. Navy, which had a sympathetic backer in Forrestal, may not find things so easy.

Despite these predicted trends, most experts expect that there will be no change in the present long-range "balanced force" policy.

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, retiring Defence Secretary, who was unable to carry out unification of the armed services demanded by the president.

Legislative Program, but the filibuster fight indicates that he does not have complete control of the Senate.

There were shouts of "unfair" after Mr. Truman got the Democratic majority to push the Truman labor bill through the Senate Labor Committee without accepting amendments. It would repeal the Taft-Hartley law and replace it with a modified Wagner Act. The bill is expected to have a rough time on the Senate floor.

The President's statement to the press that he favored a majority cloture rule to shut off debate in the Senate and thus prevent filibuster also precipitated criticism. Coming as it did, in the middle of the filibuster against the move to make the two-thirds cloture effective, it was regarded as a bad manoeuvre because few Senators believe in majority cloture rule.

The President has bravely asserted that the Administration will fight the filibuster to a finish to assure passage of the Truman civil rights program, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, fair employment, and other measures.

The uncomfortable fact for the Administration is that for practical purposes, a minority of 42 Republican Senators now have control of the Senate. During the first week of the 81st Session this group blocked passage of the unimportant bill to make inaugural tickets tax-free.

The Democratic majority of 54 in the Senate does not vote in a bloc and when Southern Democrats team up with Republicans the outcome is usually anti-Truman.

Although, they have this power in the Senate, the Republicans, according to qualified observers, don't yet know how to use it. Truman fans are hoping that they don't find out.

ATLANTIC PACT BOOM

The Signing May Stimulate Industrial Production

AN immediate offshoot of completion of the North Atlantic Security Treaty will be a go-ahead signal to key U.S. industries to start making war materials. This country will be called upon for a billion-dollar contribution to Western European defences during the first year, and American armed forces need six billion dollars' worth of new equipment, it is estimated.

The Atlantic Pact defence orders may alter the downward shift in prices and living costs and citizens are wondering if resumption of defence production—even or a limited schedule—will cause those pesky wartime shortages.

WHO HAS WAR POWERS?

The Senators Are Happy Now But Presidents Can Do It

THE FLURRY has subsided over whether the completec North Atlantic Pact would comrnit this country without an actual vote for war by Congress. The Administration agrees with Senators Vandenberg and Connolly that the pact will not do this. However, the protestations on this score, appear to add up to mere words. The fact is that the President can get the United States into war without action by Congress.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, a President can send American troops, warships and planes to any part of the world. Announced reason can be to protect American lives, rights or property. If hostilities result, Congress and U.S. public opinion would not be likely to withhold support.

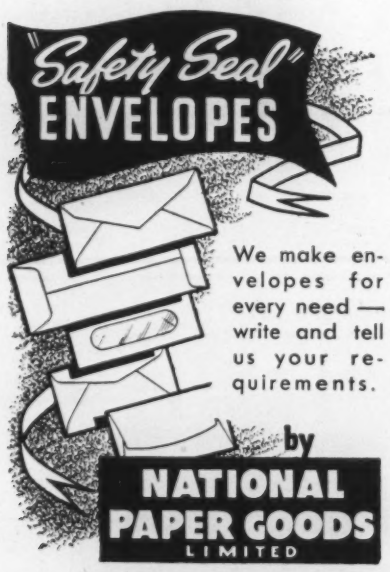
Before Pearl Harbor, the late President Roosevelt ordered attacks on German submarines found within stated distance of the Western Hemisphere. In 1918 President Wilson sent troops to Russia and kept them there after the World War I armistice, when they took part in fighting with Russian soldiers. Both were examples of undeclared war.

Each case seems to depend on its particular circumstances. And in the present world situation, with the Russian menace clearly impressed on most Americans, the necessity for preparedness is also pretty well understood.

ALL-OR-NOTHIN' HARRY

Truman Battles for Program And Two-Thirds Cloture

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is once more getting some advice from all sides on how to get through his



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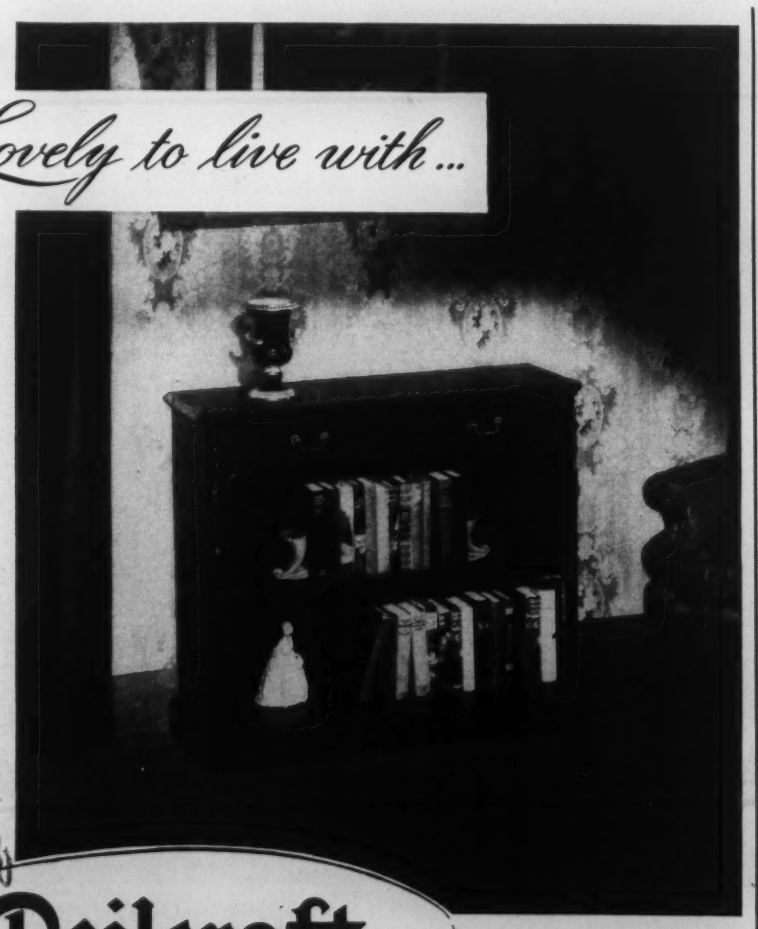

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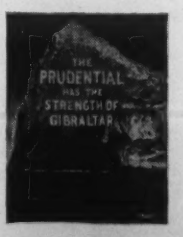

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SPORTING LIFE

If Baseball Is Proven A Monopoly We'll See A Change In Hockey

By KIMBALL McILROY

A YOUNG and hitherto uncelebrated baseball player by the name of Daniel L. Gardella is suing organized baseball, in the persons of certain of its executives, for exactly $300,000. Mr. Gardella claims, simply enough, that baseball has deprived him of his means of livelihood through being a monopoly and existing in violation of certain U.S. anti-trust laws.

Now we understand, in the absence of advice of counsel, that any specific comment upon the matter at this time would be *ultra vires*, or *sub judice*, or *autrefois acquit*, or something of that nature. General comment is presumably okay, since everybody is engaging in it. You can't arrest a continent's entire sports-writing population (and that smart-Aleck in the back row will please sit down before he gets knocked down!).

What particularly irritates Mr. Gardella is the so-called reserve clause in baseball contracts. The reserve clause is a gimmick which prevents a player from negotiating with any other club than to one to which he is signed. In other words, once a man, or a boy, for that matter, signs a standard baseball contract he is no longer at liberty to choose the club or team with which he will play, and may be sent anywhere at any time. Of course, he doesn't have to go where he is sent, or to accept the salary offered him. He can always quit baseball and play cricket, or marbles. In other words, he is not a slave, exactly.

Gardella himself made the mistake of joining a club in the late-lamented Mexican League, an "outlaw" organization. He was promptly suspended for five years from "organized baseball" which, while it claims loudly to be no monopoly, still doesn't like its charges going around talking to people who don't belong.

Baseball once achieved a decision in court that it was not engaged in inter-state commerce within the meaning of the pertinent anti-trust act, a neat trick in itself. Recently, however, the situation has been complicated, and perhaps altered, by the fact that the game is deriving a greater and greater part of its income from radio and television, which *are* in inter-state commerce.

It is interesting to note that the majority of ball-players polled as to their opinion of the reserve clause decided that it wasn't such a bad thing after all. It is also interesting to note that the poll covered largely the "name" players, poor peons collecting up to nearly 100 grand per year apiece for their services. That kind of dough is more effective than all your rose-colored glasses.

The reserve clause is, of course, an integral part of the contractual set-up of all professional sports. If the baseball apple cart is legally upset, the repercussions are going to rebound unto vast distances, yeah, even unto Maple Leaf Gardens, in far-away Toronto.

It would probably be cheaper in the long run to re-instate Mr. Gardella, who claims that the most he ever got paid in baseball was $4000 a season.

•

GENESIS OF CURLING

Scots, Others, Reach Finals Of Old Flemish Game

THE Macdonald's Brier Tankard, which took place at Hamilton in the second week of March, is, according to one authority, "the largest and most important event of the game." This is quite a boost for Canada, and for Hamilton, which can use it. It may, too, cause a bit of controversy over there in Scotland, where a lot of people think the game originated and where it has long flourished.

Maybe it originated in Scotland and maybe it didn't. Mr. Frank Menke, the sportswriter's friend, seems to think that it did, but he mentions the fact that Flanders also has put in a claim of origin. Research along these lines should probably be discouraged, as any disclosures might prove embarrassing to the Scots, who can be stubborn people.

Mr. Menke has some thought-provoking comments on the history and development of curling. We personally are more intrigued by the "tankard" part of it. According to our dictionary, a tankard is—only—"a large drinking vessel, usually with a hinged cover." That there should be a connection between such a vessel and the sport of curling may account for the latter's large and devoted body of adherents. Perhaps the tankard is, figuratively as well as literally, the prize sought.

To get back to Mr. Menke. In the first place, he pooh-poohs the notion that curling is anything but lawn bowling on a slippery surface. He points out that lawn bowling was popular in Scotland long before curling. But he misses a salient and even vital point. How about Flanders? Was lawn-bowling popular *there?* Most likely it was.

Mr. Menke claims that more than 400 songs have been written in praise of curling, which is a dubious boast, and adds that ministers have called it "a splendid sport for man to engage in." Having in mind the lurking shadow of that tankard, one doubts that such sentiments would be expressed from many Canadian pulpits, the more's the pity.

Apparently, less than 200 years ago, stones weighing as much as 115 pounds were employed. That's a lot of stone. Any man who had been heaving an object of that weight up and down a stretch of ice would logically have great need afterwards of a tankard, well and judiciously filled.

•

TWO-MAN SPEED SLEIGH

Weaving Bobber Won't Duck Hits Canvas, Morgue

IT'S getting to be as much as your life's worth (literally) to have yourself or your favorite sport featured in one of the big U.S. magazines. As was described on our last excursion, golfer Ben Hogan made the front page of *Time* and the back row of a hospital ward within three weeks. A month ago the *Saturday Evening Post* ran a piece on bobsledding, in which it was stated that no one had ever been killed on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob run at Lake Placid, New York, where the World Bobsled Championship trials were due to be held shortly.

After noting that story in print, and recalling historical precedent in such matters, no sensible bobsledder would have been seen on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run on a Flexible Flyer. But a Belgian named Max Houben evidently couldn't read English very well. He hit the run's infamous Shady Corner, the canvas sun-shields, and some stout poles in that order, and was quickly the central figure at an inquest. His brakeman got off easy, with mere fractures of the skull, collar-bone, and back.

A veteran driver on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run has said that there is no danger whatsoever in descending the run, providing the driver doesn't make any mistakes. This is probably very true. Houben, according to witnesses, *did* make a mistake (besides his initial error of taking up bobsledding in the first place); he went into the turn too low, and in trying to climb up a bit he overdid it.

People are funny. The instinct of self-preservation is said to be, along with a couple of far more fascinating instincts, among the strongest. Yet people get a great kick out of risking their necks, and other indispensable bodily parts, at all sorts of essentially pointless manoeuvres. Why, people even play bridge with their ever-loving spouses.

• •

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

THE second annual Canadian National Sportsmen's Show will be held at the Coliseum in Toronto from March 18 to 26 under the auspices of the Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association.

Sportsmen are expected to attend from all parts of Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

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Back to the Farm

(*Continued from page 2*)

clothing. Lectures on "family living" seek to develop the realization that a happy family life depends on cooperation of all members of the family. Course includes an introduction to child study, food preparation and meal planning, health education, home nursing, home furnishing and applied art, household management and nutrition.

Entrance qualifications and fees are reasonable for the average farm youngster. Fees are almost negligible to students from Ontario while board and room make up the greater part of the total fee for a six-months course which runs between $175 and $200. To enrol in the agricultural course, a boy must be at least 16 years old and have a good public school education. The one-term homemaking course makes no specific admission requirements but to enter the two-year home economics course, a girl must have her junior matriculation or equivalent.

On the School's 300-acre farm, which is operated as a demonstrational farm and not as an experimental farm, students do practical work in the fields and barns—learn to care for and judge swine, cattle and horses, sheep and poultry. Registered seed grain, vegetables and fruit are raised in demonstrational plots.

In 1940, Kemptville Agricultural School erected a Dairy Building. A permanent division of the School, it replaced the Eastern Dairy School formerly in operation in Kingston, Ont. Under the regulations of the Ontario Dairy Products Act, persons applying for a permit as a cheesemaker or buttermaker must hold a Dairy School diploma. These diplomas are awarded at the successful conclusion of the annual three-months Dairy Course at K.A.S.

Although most students return to farms after graduation, the girls as homemakers, the boys as farmers with all the modern improvements at their finger-tips, a few go on to other jobs. After a term in Home Economics which includes instruction in budgeting and food preparation—some girls plan to open their own tourist resorts, a few have ended up as dietitians. And as one instructor whimsically remarked, "One of my prize pupils turned out to be the best golf-course planner in the country." However, most do go back to the farm, with an all-round training to enable them to cope with any problems they may meet.

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Newfoundland Literature Has Vigor, Character

By H. HORWOOD

Most Canadians will probably be much surprised to learn that their new and tenth province possesses a very vigorous and characteristic regional literature of its own, in addition to quite a body of folklore literature.

The author of this article, who has had more to do with the recent movement in the arts than he indicates, gives a general survey which shows that there is a lot going on in the Island that deserves attention.

St. John's, Nfld.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a country with a true peasant culture, has produced over several centuries a peasant literature, expressed in thousands of folk songs and tales, but had no urban literature of any account before World War II. The current literary movement in the Island began towards the end of the war, is distinctly urban, makes little use of the underlying folk culture. Though such poets as Ike Newell and Michael Harrington write of ships, sailors and fishermen, their real preoccupation is in the one case psychology, in the other history.

Harrington's book "Newfoundland Tapestry" (Kaleidograph Press 1943) was the first book of poems by a Newfoundlander to enjoy even a moderate sale, and it is to be feared that this was due to its use as a souvenir by members of the American armed forces—an effect which the author let himself in for when he made the title poem a glorified tourist ad.

Harrington, though perhaps not in the first rank of the Island's writers, has contributed much to the development of its culture by his daily radio program, commercially sponsored, and devoted to history, music and poetry. His backers also finance six annual poetry awards, and much excellent verse has appeared for the first time on his program. The commercial radio station at St. John's and the government-owned network have presented poetry readings and radio plays, locally written and produced. Ike Newell, who writes free verse "because it is so much easier than rhyme" (an honest man, surely), first became known to the public when his "Lines for an Anniversary" took top honors in the 1947 readings.

The real literary ferment began in 1944, and quickly produced two mutually-exclusive groups, the regionalists and the Protocolians, having, like the Jews and the Samaritans, no dealings with each other. The regionalists actively sought local color, colloquial language, and objectivity. Besides writing for the aged and tottering *Newfoundland Quarterly*, they produced a spate of small magazines. The Protocolians occasionally crept into these magazines, but only while hiding their horns and wearing spats. In their own magazine, *Protocol* (the name has a semantic origin) they really took off, flapped their wings, and disappeared into the literary ectosphere.

Protocol has had an amusing history. It began in 1945 when the group bought two very ancient printing presses and started to teach themselves the art of Caxton. It attacked everything that was "too respectable" and poked fun at "the things that we hold most dear." It was soon banned by the respectable book stores, vanished from the reading stands of the libraries. The group got together and cooked up a very saucy editorial in which they said, among other things, that they were flattered at being "hidden like Joyce's Ulysses," hinted that perhaps they were too good for Newfoundland, and advised their detractors to buy the *Reader's Digest*.

Beards Trimmed, Hair Cut

The amateur printers came to grief in the summer of 1946. Their fifth issue was on the press when an accident in the press room destroyed most of their type. The magazine disappeared, but was issued again this year as a sober and dignified quarterly, without its harlequin costume, its contributors having cut their beards, trimmed their hair, and got down to work in earnest.

All types of artists in Newfoundland have a strong urge towards self-help—an urge to create their own media. The magazines belong to the writers, are owned and edited by them. The annual art exhibition is run by the painters. Grace Butt, the Island's only playwright, founded, trained and directed the St. John's Players. With this dramatic troupe she has produced her own plays over the air and on the stage before packed houses.

The regionalists are the only "school" in the Island. They tend toward realism and the production of a distinctly insular literature. Their writings are all of a piece, though they show variety of treatment. Ike Newell and Michael Harrington are the best of this school, though Marian Smith and Georgiana Cooper deserve mention.

Rupert Jackson's *Islander*, published in 1946, might have provided an excellent vehicle for the regionalists. Unfortunately it gave up the struggle after only two issues. Their best magazine to date is *Newfoundland Story*, a digest-size monthly.

Members of the regionalistic Newfoundland Writers' Club, especially Herb Craniford and Cyril Knight, have produced most of the small magazines. The *Courier* ran for over three years, succumbed in 1947. It was succeeded by *Newfoundland Profile*. *Newfoundland Companion* appeared July 1946, was dead by the end of the year. *The Newfoundland Writer* appeared the same year, met the same fate.

Members of both groups are published fairly frequently in the daily and weekly newspapers. *The Monitor*, official organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland, is notable for having published the first poems of several young writers, among them the orthodox Michael Harrington and the exceedingly unorthodox William Noble.

The regionalist movement is important in its own right. It is the soul of an insular people, rising up to assert itself as different from the souls of other peoples, and though it may make little impression outside its own province, it is vital to the cultural life of the province itself. Of the regionalists perhaps only Newell and Harrington will contribute anything to the national literature of Canada, as Dr. E. J. Pratt, another Newfoundlander, and precursor of the regionalist school, has already done.

Nothing could show greater contrast than the subjects and styles of the two best prose writers, John Avalon and William Noble. John Avalon writes short stories in which he seeks to reveal the sources of human suffering. They search deep within the human heart, always through the mind of a single character, stir the emotions, and find their answers within the soul of man, sometimes through long, tortuous, stream-of-consciousness techniques. William Noble, looking outward into his environment for the answer to a similar problem, is witty, unemotional and satirical. His prose bristles with parodies of popular advertising slogans, resounds with the music of juke boxes, glows with neon signs.

Newfoundland's contemporary writers are all young, enthusiastic, and very active. The older ones have moved to central Canada, the United States and England. One or two members of the regionalist group, and certainly the more prominent members of the Protocol group, have a large contribution to make to the cultural life of Canada as a young and growing nation.

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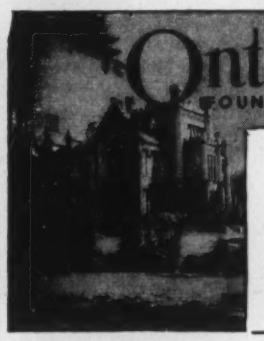

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LIGHTER SIDE

Always The Etcetera

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MISS A. when I met her at lunch was in a state of quiet excitement which I recognized at once. That particular glint always meant that she had just absorbed another scientific digest.

"Twelve forty-five, March 7, good morning, etc., etc., etc.," she said and picking up the menu studied it for a moment in silence. Then she said to the waitress, "I'll take a fried egg sandwich, etc., etc., etc., March 7, twelve forty-five p.m."

"I'll just have a fried egg sandwich," I said.

"They won't be the same," Miss A. said after the waitress had gone away, "I'll get a fried egg sandwich and all you'll get is the waitress's reaction to your verbalization of a fried egg sandwich."

"They'll probably taste much the same," I said.

"You're missing the point," Miss A. said. "You are approaching a fried egg from the old-fashioned or Aristotelian point of view. I approach it from the viewpoint of General Semantics. That is, I recognize that the human nervous system can't possibly absorb all the facts about a fried egg. It has to abstract certain parts and make a statement fixing the fried egg in Time and including all the unknown facts under etcetera."

"All right, go ahead," I said, "tell me what it's all about."

"General Semantics," Miss A. said, "the new science invented by Count Alfred Korzybski, the distinguished Polish scientist. Everybody's crazy about it—writers, architects, intellectuals, movie-stars. There's even a pamphlet on General Semantics in Dentistry."

"That's very interesting," I said. "How would a dentist go about filling a tooth in terms of General Semantics?"

MISS A. said the piece she had read hadn't gone into that. "However I imagine he would follow the usual procedure," she said. "He would ask you to open your mouth and then after recognizing that his nervous system couldn't take in all the conditions he would abstract a fact and verbalize a statement. Like, 'Pyorrhea. This may be caused by diet, age, or failure to employ a rotary motion in brushing the teeth. Or the shrinkage may be a transferred condition, the result of your having been dangled from an open window in infancy by an angry nurse—' "

"In the first place I haven't got pyorrhea," I said, "and in the second place my dentist knows the inside of my mouth like the back of his hand. He's got records, diagrams and X-ray photographs back to 1923."

Miss A. shook her head.

"Count Korzybski wouldn't accept that I'm pretty sure," she said. "He'd probably say that X-ray records set up pre-conceptions which make it impossible for the dentist to approach the inside of your mouth freshly, as something he had never seen before."

"In that case I think I'll just stick to my old-fashioned Aristotelian dentist," I said.

MISS A. drew back as the waitress set down her order. Then she frowned. "That isn't what I ordered," she said.

"You said, 'Fried egg sandwich etc., etc.'," the waitress said and indicated the menu—'Fried Egg Sandwich, French Fried Potatoes, Horseradish Sauce."

"I'll take the etc., etc.," I said and handed Miss A. my plate. "Look, Aristotle even threw in half a dill pickle."

After a little hesitation Miss A. accepted the exchange and the waitress went away. "The thing to remember," she resumed, "is that in spite of Aristotle, A is not always A. Nothing is like a seemingly identical object or even from moment to moment like itself. This means you have to treat each fact freshly without any preconceptions whatever. For instance, try to look at me from the General Semantics point of view."

I narrowed my eyes and concentrated intently, trying to abstract the essential Miss A. from her familiar English felt hat, her glasses, her neat permanent and her second-best pearl choker. But Miss A. remained immutably Miss A., a minor triumph for Aristotle. "Try me on something easier," I said.

"Very well," Miss A. said, "try to think of a bottle of catsup. It's quite simple. Just imagine a bottle of catsup as it would look to a Tibetan Lama in the Sixteenth Century."

I closed my eyes. "Well, what do you see?" Miss A. asked.

I shook my head. "It looks just like a bottle of red catsup," I said.

"Exactly!" Miss A. said. "That's Count Korzybski's whole point. You say, 'The catsup is red' without recognizing that the redness is not in the object but in yourself and you are just externalizing it."

I shut my eyes again. "What are you abstracting now?" Miss A asked in a moment.

"Sam Carr," I said.

"Don't rush," Miss A. said, "take your time." She waited a moment then asked, "Get any results?"

I shook my head. "I can't seem to abstract a thing."

"The trouble probably is that in this case the red is within the object which the object itself is attempting to externalize," Miss A. said. "I'll have to look that up in 'Science and Sanity'."

We returned to our luncheon. After a moment Miss A. said, "The whole point of the Count's theory is that language has ended by destroying meaning, words having completely lost their value in expressing ideas. For instance, what would you make of the headline that was in the paper last week, 'NURSE ATTACKED BY STABBER OF THREE'?"

"Postwar delinquency, I suppose," I said. "Maybe the nurse had been dangling him out of a window."

"You're quite wrong," Miss A. said delightedly. "The stabber wasn't three he was fifty-eight and he stabbed three people, including the nurse. You see what the Count means when he says words destroy sense because facts are non-verbal."

"Still you can't have headlines without words," I said.

"Under General Semantics there wouldn't be headlines," Miss A. said.

I finished my sandwich and got up. "There probably wouldn't be any politicians either," I said. "They're the worst verbalizers of all."

"I see you're getting the idea," Miss A. said, and followed me out. "All you have to remember," she said as we came outdoors, "is that all speeches, conferences and parliamentary debates are verbalization and all precedents, legal formulae and constitutions are preconceptions and irrelevancies leading to confusion and nonsense. Under a system of General Semantics, for instance, Newfoundland would simply appear as a large body of land completely surrounded by water which needs to be attached to the mainland as non-verbally as possible . . . Where are you going?"

"I'm going to try to abstract the idea of a hat from the salon of springtime irrelevancies," I said.

"Well good-bye, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera," Miss A. said, "which means, don't take any wooden verbalizations."

"*Margarine*-Fingers!"

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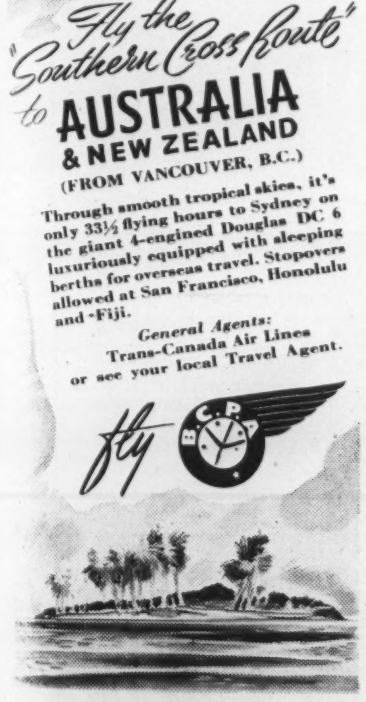

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THE WORLD TODAY

Power Struggle In The Politburo Or Change In Foreign Policy?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT MAY BE that the Molotov affair will be clarified during the week. But as it stands, it is completely mystifying—and probably intended to be so.

As I see it, what we actually *know* is this: 1) Two leaders, Molotov and Mikoyan, who have been very high in the Soviet secret hierarchy and among the Inner Circle of the Politburo, have been shifted suddenly from ministries which they have directed for many years. 2) The announcement of their shift referred to each, however, as "Deputy Prime Minister," which is taken to mean that they remain in the Politburo.

3) The wording of the communiqué was ambiguous. "Relieved of their duties" could mean freed for other and more important work. Had they been "released" the implication of failure would have been clear. But the usual panegyric of praise which accompanies promotion in high Soviet circles was entirely missing. The radio announcement was made at two in the morning and the printed announcement was a brief note on the back page of the newspapers.

4) The two men have been in charge of Russia's foreign relations, the one in the political field, the other in the economic. That they should be linked in the same announcement can hardly be a coincidence.

5) Soviet Russia has met a number of checks in her foreign relations lately, about which she has shown the most intense concern. The Marshall Plan is now headed into its second year in spite of all her opposition and is helping Western Europe onto its feet. Western Germany has been linked with the Marshall Plan and is making a recovery which stands out in the sharpest contrast to the stagnation of Eastern Germany, admitted by the Czech Deputy Premier Fierlinger a few days ago, after a visit there. A West German state is to be erected shortly.

Foreign Policy Defeats

The Atlantic Pact is nearing completion, even tiny Norway and Denmark having defied Soviet threats and signified their intention of joining it. This is the biggest event which, in point of timing, could be assumed to be the immediate cause of the shift of Molotov. The intensity of Soviet concern to avert the pact has been displayed by the chorus of statements which they have had Western Communist leaders make, warning that the "working masses" in these countries will not support the plans of the "imperialists and warmongers" but will look to the Soviet Union as leader of the peace front and to the Red Army as their pofential liberator.

That is about all we actually know, unless we add that as a spokesman for Soviet policy Vishinsky has never impressed the West as being more friendly than Molotov. Had Litvinov or Maisky been made foreign minister, the implication of the change would have been crystal clear — though there still would have been no reason to believe that the change was more than a temporary one in tactics.

From here we are on our own. By far the most intriguing and vital speculation is whether there has been a severe struggle within the Politburo. There is evidence that there was such a struggle last summer after Tito's defiance and the successful establishment of the Berlin airlift, resulting in the ousting of the Number Three man, Zhdanov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, before his sudden death in August.

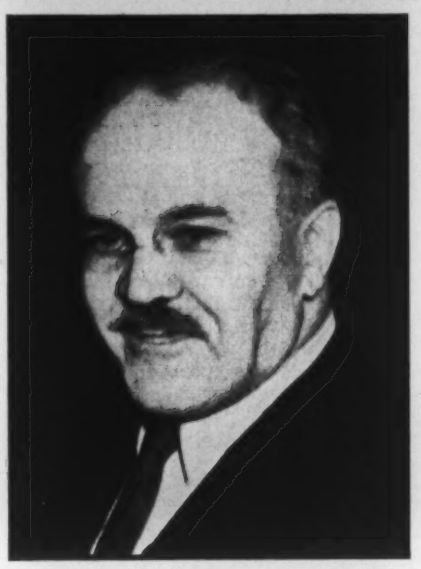
When Zhdanov Was Ousted

The depositions of the Kremlin doctors, listing all the ailments from which this most active member of the Politburo and Party hierarchy had suffered, were rather too elaborate. More illuminating was the revelation that Zhdanov's son had been pilloried on the front page of *Pravda* as a "deviator" two weeks before his father's death. This could never have happened except on direct order from Stalin, and appears to have been a warning directed at Zhdanov's many personal followers in the Party that no one, not even his son, could rely on his protection any longer.

If the Number Three man could fall, so could the Number Two man. Very slight evidence of another power-struggle within the Politburo might be deduced from Vishinsky's recent conduct. As a former Menshevik, with no special position in the Party, and marked as the most likely choice to succeed Molotov in the Foreign Ministry, he would have been wise to stay safely out of Russia until the struggle was decided.

This is exactly what he has done. He has remained "convalescing" at Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, for the past two months. The day before the announcement of Molotov's shift he "recovered" suddenly and left for Moscow.

There is another important factor in this speculation. Malenkov, the youngest powerful figure in the Politburo, who was challenging Zhdanov's position before the latter died, appears to have greatly strengthened his place since that event and may have become the strongest challenger for the succession of Stalin. It was notable that the decree lowering prices in the Soviet Union a few days ago was signed by Stalin and by Malenkov, as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This was Zhdanov's former post and the one from which Stalin himself sprang to the leadership.



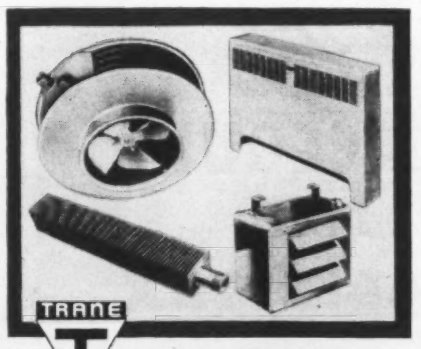
V. M. MOLOTOV, "relieved" as Soviet Foreign Minister. The smiling pose is a rare one. As a negotiator his manner was stiff and imperturbable and his endless repetition exasperating in the extreme.

Malenkov the Rising Star

Malenkov was placed by Stalin, according to the dictator's rule of providing a check on all high officials, alongside Zhdanov when the latter was given the task of forming the Cominform. This body, as is revealed clearly in the Yugoslav-Soviet correspondence which Tito has released (Oxford Press, 50c), was intended to bring the policy of the satellite governments and all Communist parties abroad under the direct control of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It was the Central Committee of the latter party which answered Tito's letters, though he addressed them to Stalin and Molotov.

Malenkov now holds the key position in this Central Committee (though always under check by Stalin) and it might well be argued that this position, controlling and dominating the Soviet world, is more important than that of foreign minister conducting relations with the rest of the world. For the latter post a man with no special power or position of his own, Vishinsky is now to suffice. He will have no policy-making latitude whatever, but will merely carry out the orders of the dominant group in the Politburo.

Admittedly there is an element of wishful thinking in such speculation. One must give some weight to the possibility that Molotov and Mikoyan have, in fact, been "relieved" of their present duties in order to assume more important ones. Coming at any other moment than this critical juncture of the formation of the Atlantic Pact and a West German state, which his policy has failed to avert, Molo-



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tov's shift back to the position of Prime Minister which he occupied up to 1939 would be an entirely plausible step in preparing his succession to Stalin.

An Imaginative Guess

And Mikoyan's shift, coming under any other circumstances than coupled with the shift of the other person most responsible for foreign relations, could easily have indicated that his entire energies were needed in one of his other jobs, the direction of the iron and steel industries. Their rebuilding and strengthening must be one of the highest priority tasks in the Soviet Union.

An imaginative supposition of big new jobs for Molotov and Mikoyan in their present field of foreign relations comes from an unnamed diplomatic source in Paris. This supposition is that the Soviet Union may be preparing, with or without leaving the United Nations, to set up a more impressive organization of the nations she dominates, as a counter to the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan. In such a case the surmise is that Molotov would become the political boss of such a bloc and Mikoyan assume the role which Paul Hoffman fills in the Marshall Plan.

All in all there seems to be more backing for the supposition that Soviet policy is going to take a tougher line than there is reason to expect a softer line; although Vishinsky, who

ANDREI VISHINSKY, new Soviet Foreign Minister, made his reputation as prosecutor in the great purge trials. He has been as hostile to the West as the unyielding Molotov.

can be vituperative or affable, and is merely an instrument to be used as his bosses decide, could be used in either way.

A new Soviet move, which must be carefully prepared, to intensify the cold war and fight the Atlantic Pact in the same way that the Cominform has fought the Marshall Plan, has indeed already unfolded during the past fortnight. This is the coordinated action of Communist leaders throughout the Western world in declaring that they will take the side of the Soviet Union in opposing what they term "war preparations" by the Atlantic Pact nations.

This may cost the Communists—as Thorez has admitted—many of their fringe followers who still feel a native patriotism. It is therefore a policy whose costs must have been calculated carefully. But it is consistent with the policy adopted in the satellites ever since Tito's defection, to prune away the leaders and followers who are still nationalist at heart, and get down to a hard core of obedient or fanatic Stalinists who will put Soviet interests ahead of those of their own country on every occasion.

Perhaps references to the Politburo and the power which its various members exercise because of their position in the party hierarchy need a little clarification. The pyramid of power in the Soviet government is something like this. At the peak stands the Inner Circle of the Politburo. Kravchenko, who had an office in the Kremlin in the mid-war years, lists this Inner Shrine as Stalin, Molotov, Andreyev, Mikoyan, Voroshilov and occasionally Kaganovitch and Zhdanov.

Colonel Tokaev, who was called before this Inner Circle in April 1947 to give an exposition of a German plan for a transatlantic rocket bomber, which Soviet Intelligence had secured, says that Stalin, Molotov, Zhdanov, Beria, Mikoyan, Voroshilov and Voznesenski were present.

The Pyramid of Power

The only other voting member of the Politburo not mentioned on these two lists is Marshal Bulganin, Stalin's deputy in control of the armed forces. If Voznesenski, who is head of the State Planning Commission, can be assumed to have taken Zhdanov's vacant voting position, there remain only three non-voting members, Kruschev, Kosygin and Shvernik, all comparative nonentities. No announcement has been made of the filling of the fourteenth position.

The manner in which these men control the appratus of power can be shown by the following table of the Party Organization, working from the top down:

Secretariat of Central Committee
Stalin, Malenkov and the successor to Zhdanov
Organization Bureau
Stalin, Malenkov and the successor to Zhdanov
Central Committee
Stalin, Malenkov, Andreyev and Kaganovitch
Commission on Party Control
Andreyev

When we pass to the executive branch, we see the importance of the positions which Molotov and Mikoyan held, or hold, in the cabinet organization.

Presidium of Council of Ministers
Stalin, Molotov and Mikoyan
Bureau of Council of Ministers
Stalin, Molotov, Mikoyan, Malenkov, Andreyev, Beria, Voroshilov, Voznesenski, Kaganovitch and Kosygin.
Council of Ministers
(the cabinet proper)
The above, plus 42 lesser members. Among the latter will be Vishinsky.

Photo by KARSH

A. WELCH

W. S. Kidd, president and managing director of the E. B. Eddy Co. has announced the appointment of A. Welch as general manager of the company. Mr. Welch will continue as director of Sidney Roofing & Paper Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. of which he was formerly general manager. George C. Winlow has retired from the position of director of sales because of ill health.

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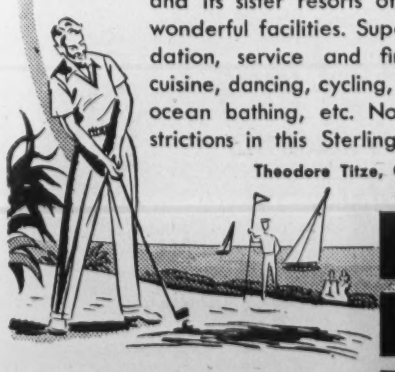

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Field For G.C.N. Still Wide Open After Costain's Latest Romance

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

HIGH TOWERS—by Thomas B. Costain —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

IN A SOMEWHAT apologetic introduction to this book Mr. Costain admits that little in the way of personal detail is known about the ten Le Moyne brothers, whose chateau at Longueuil, P.Q., provides the title for his latest attempt at historical fiction. "To deal with them as characters in a novel," he goes on to say, "therefore is a task approaching that of the scientist who tries to reconstruct a monster of prehistoric times with nothing more to go on than a broken rib and a fragment of jawbone."

The author, then, has written a novel with a setting in a period of Canadian history rather than a historical novel. Either type of novel is quite legitimate, there being no formal code of ethics for the writers who like to go to the past for the framework of their books; but those who choose the imaginative type set themselves the harder task. They are to be judged on their ability to create convincing characters and situations and cannot excuse artistic shortcomings by showing that Providence has arranged the historic facts in a slipshod, unliterary fashion.

Mr. Costain makes the most of the famous exploits of the Le Moynes. These include the battle of Hudson's Bay, when Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, with one ship, defeated three English warships and forced the surrender of Fort Nelson; and the founding of New Orleans by the younger brother, Jean-Baptiste. These events, however, do not require much elaboration and the majority of the novel's four hundred pages deal with the actions of imaginary characters.

These are numerous on Mr. Costain's stage, making it at times seem overcrowded. There is the inevitable pair of young lovers, who achieve the state of living happily ever after through a series of adversities. There are Indians, fur-traders, merchants, sailors, French soldiers and colonial officials, with a few villains to throw rocks in the course of true love.

The author, one feels, must have done a tremendous amount of research in his effort to establish an illusion of reality for his costume piece, so he must be given credit for good intentions. However, he is far from being a Dumas or a Scott, and there is nothing in his characters or their adventures to make the reader remember them long after the book is closed.

Other writers, who may be ambitious to write the great Canadian historical novel, may feel assured that Mr. Costain has not forestalled them.

THOMAS B. COSTAIN

looking back at the novel, it is surprising that so much of the family's history was compressed into such a short space (286 pages).

While the more recent characters are necessarily sketchy, the early Washbournes, Uptons, and Swinfords are vividly interpreted according to their insufferably genteel and rigid social codes. In fact, much of the humour lies in the customs now considered antiquated. For instance, one of the young bloods considered that he had practically proposed to a young lady by sitting next to her at dinner, discussing prospective improvements on his estate, and by personally handing her a boiled egg at breakfast. The courtships, marriages, and domestic relations of the gentry possess a slightly comic-opera aspect even though their behaviour seems to be quite normal for that era.

Africa And History

By YORK REED

NORTH AFRICAN PRELUDE — by Galbraith Welch — *Collins* — $6.50.

THE spate of African books marks an increasing interest in the fortunes of that continent, and an awareness of its growing importance in the world's affairs. The white man is on the retreat in Asia—Africa is the "previously prepared position"; it is perhaps the last area in which the white man's civilization will have a chance of proving itself.

Mrs. Welch has written a story of the first 7,000 years of civilizations on the North African littoral; she makes an attempt to bring the peoples and the conquerors of North Africa into the focus of history. She tries to gather up the thread of many old and great civilizations and weave them into a historical fabric. Unfortunately she lacks a sense of historical proportion and perspective; "North African Prelude" is more a chronicle than an analytical history.

There is no doubt that North Africa is one of the most important areas to read about now. Stretching from Asia Minor's oil store to Morocco and the Atlantic, commanding the southern approaches to the Mediterranean (and thus the jumping-off point for any attempt to penetrate the south European barrier), and constituting the important link in east-west air traffic, North Africa is a subject for the historian, the geographer and the reporter.

It is unfortunate that Mrs. Welch, given this important subject, could not have put more analysis into her book. History that is mere fact-gathering is dull going indeed, and not even the most fervent prose will brighten it. Mrs. Welch has a lot of very interesting material, but she covers it with a flood of purple passages that get in the way.

Engaging Mockery

By EDWARD EARL

THE WASHBOURNES OF OTTERLEY—by Humphrey Pakington—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

TO attempt to entertain and possibly educate the modern reader on the customs and habits of the mid-Victorian landed gentry is a difficult task. Few writers have managed to accomplish it with such ease and humour as Mr. Pakington displays. Except for the style of speech and indisputably correct etiquette exhibited in those days, the novel might be likened to several of the "family" stories which are fairly current today. On

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THE HIT of a festival of hits → at second Canadian Ballet Festival was the Winnipeg Ballet. Over-all excellence of dancers and brilliant choreography by director Gweneth Lloyd (right) were notable in each number — "Visages", "Allegory" and humorous "Finishing School".

Reprinted from Winnipeg Free Press

MUSICAL EVENTS

Justified Ballet-Hoo

By JOHN YOCOM

A STRUCTURE for developing ballet on a Dominion-wide scale has at last been reared. The second Canadian Ballet Festival at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre last week, with ten participating groups from six Canadian cities, was proof of just how sturdy a structure it is.

No longer will ballet exist as a choosy little cultural indulgence in two or three big cities. Canadian ballet will grow; each year will see more and more groups participating in the festival, with better and better dancing, more and more finished choreography, more original and more Canadian motifs, and more and more imaginative music by Canadian composers. There is now a national stimulus for the movement and nothing can stop it. That's the picture ahead. The hit of this festival full of hits was the work of the 10-year-old Winnipeg Ballet.

Their work in "Visages", a creation of striking choreography and music by Gweneth Lloyd and Walter Kaufmann respectively, was a refined expression of a difficult idea (romantic love of two young people beset with masked villains like Lust and Jealousy). Group patterns during the dance swiftly changed in mood. The even flow of the morality-type story with psychiatric overtones was a model of team work; the dancing of the two principals, Jean McKenzie and Arnold Spohr, and the supporting cast of mask wearers was as exquisite as a 17th century cameo, as finely integrated as the workings of a Swiss watch. The music, while containing few passages of beauty, was notably programmatic. For contrast during the week the Winnipeg dancers presented a humorous "Finishing School" (Strauss) and a symbolical "Allegory" (Franck).

The Sorel Ballet group of Montreal offered a stylized story of Quebec province in "La Gaspésienne". It carried the elements of life in a coastal village—the mother, the widow, the bride and groom, the daughter when young and old, the urbanites, the weavers, the fishermen. The nucleus of this motif was the superbly cultivated movements of the mother, which role with a wide range of emotions was played by Polish-born Mme. Ruth Sorel herself.

As the pioneer of Canadian ballet it was expected that Boris Volkoff, director of the Volkoff Canadian ballet, should play an important role in this second festival as he did in the first festival in Winnipeg. His "Magic Flute" sequence (Mozart) was an exotic, full-stage affair, broadly conceived with many dancers, the role of the Fairy Queen being taken by Jone Kvietys. The movement and color were telling features but we thought that a little more cohesion of separate group routines and an editing-out of a certain restlessness through further rehearsal would have sharpened the story.

While attempting a less difficult ballet story (a ballet rehearsal stylized along the lines of a Degas painting to Prokofieff's "Classical Symphony"), the Panto-Pacific Ballet Company of Vancouver impressed festival audiences with a youthful élan and enthusiasm in the corps dancing and individual skill and grace. However, it was too long and within the comparatively narrow boundaries of the Degas motif the group's routines and the humor of the ballet master became redundant.

Other highlights of the festival throughout the week were Volkoff's "Red Ear of Corn", conceived with a broad scope and based on an Indian legend to John Weinzweig's music (S.N., March 8); the Hamilton Ballet dancing contrasting offerings "Suite Classique" (Arensky) and a jovial "Campus—Love"; the Ottawa Ballet being completely classical in "Les Sylphides" and a Beethoven Sonata; the Toronto Ballet (Rita Warne) in a graceful offering "Phantasy of Color" (Poldini); the Mildred Wickson Ballet doing "The Shoes That Danced" to Dvorak music; Bettina Byers' Academy of Ballet in "Ye Olde Tale" to Schubert music; and the Neo Dance Theatre of Toronto (Cynthia Barret) in Moussorgsky's "Song of David".

The orchestra was under the direction of Paul Scherman and Samuel Hersenhoren.

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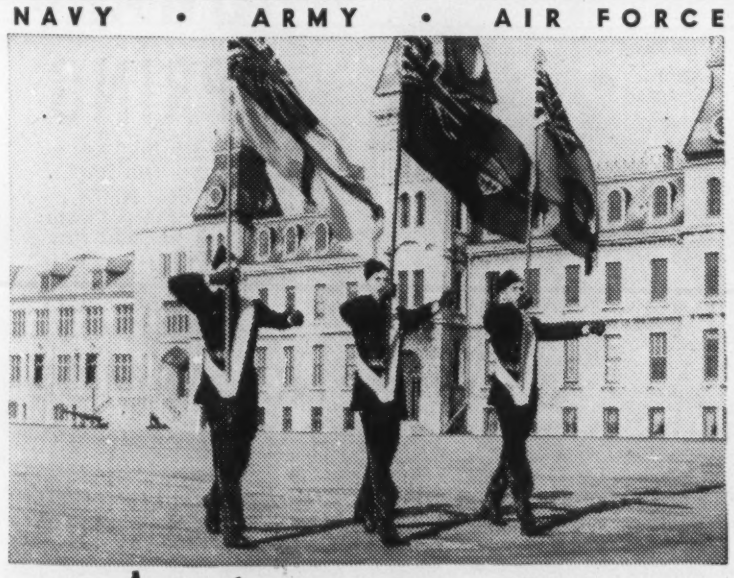

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FILM PARADE

Simple Yet Sensational Experiment Presented In "Concert Magic"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS FAR as I know nothing like "Concert Magic" has ever appeared on the screen before. Yet nothing could be at once simpler and more sensational. "Concert Magic" is just a six-dollar-a-seat concert put straight on the screen with no nonsense about it and made available to anyone with fifty cents for a ticket.

Although people have been going to concerts for centuries, the producers of music on the screen have always assumed that no one can possibly be expected to sit quietly through an hour and a half of sustained music. So they usually invent a fourth-rate story to support even first-rate music, and while it is being unfolded they twitch the camera here, there and everywhere to take care of the presumable twitchings of the audience. A movie which simply presented a straightforward concert, with one number following on another and the camera soberly under control, was as unthinkable as, say, a concert in which the audience was expected to turn its back at intervals on the performer and study the reactions of the top gallery, or move right into the orchestra pit to observe the facial convulsions of the orchestra leader who was dying for love of the prima donna. Screen and concert stage each had its own convention, rigid and non-transferable.

Well, the producers of "Concert Magic" have taken the risk and shattered the convention on their side. For the concert they engaged violinist Yehudi Menuhin, a remarkable young contralto named Ella Beal, the Polish pianist Jakob Gimpel and a symphony orchestra led by Antal Dorati. They selected a program of familiar music of the type that has always proved popular at large stadium concerts. The concert was then put on the screen as directly as though the screen itself were a concert stage. No continuity, no audience except the living audience in the movie-theatre, no camera ingenuity beyond an occasional shifting of the lens to focus on the hands of violinist or pianist.

Nothing could be simpler, and it is a little hard to explain why "Concert Magic", quite apart from the quality of its music and its artists, should seem so extraordinary and moving. Part of its effect no doubt is due to the picture's strict integrity, and part at least comes from the sheer satisfaction of watching music rescued at last from the familiar vulgarities that have always kept it in the background as the stepchild of the cinematic arts.

The program, an hour and a half long with a ten minute intermission, includes the music of Beethoven, Wieniawski, Paganini, Locatelli and Schubert, performed by Yehudi Menuhin; Liszt, Chopin, Mendelssohn, played by Jakob Gimpel; and a number of songs (Gluck, Brahms, Bach and Schubert) sung by Ella Beal, a rather stern but beautiful girl with a good deal of dramatic presence and a superb contralto voice.

While the production is experimental the music itself risks practically nothing. Advanced musicans will probably criticize it on this ground, but even these will probably find compensation for the over-familiar in the unique artistry of the performers. You may have heard Schubert's "Ave Maria" a hundred times without once hearing it as Yehudi Menuhin plays it here. Even "Erl King", certainly the most belabored display-piece of the recital platform, takes on, when sung by Ella Beal, an entirely new quality of strangeness and beauty. Best of all was the solo, "Lord Have Mercy on Me" from Bach's St. Matthew Passion, sung by Miss Beal to the accompaniment of the orchestra and Yehudi Menuhin's violin. One wondered in fact if the producers mightn't have compromised with their rigid standards which refused to build a rising line of drama, and placed the Bach number climatically at the end of the program.

Old Formula

"The Mozart Story" follows the conventional formula and presents the more or less fictionized life of Mozart to the accompaniment of Mozart's music. Fortunately there are generous stretches of the latter, including excerpts from "Abduction from the Seraglio", "The Marriage of Figaro", "Don Giovanni" and "The Magic Flute." The all-too-mobile camera is as busy as ever, constantly dragging the attention away from Mozart's serene and lovely music to his distracted domestic life and the stiff posturings of actors and actresses who have little except their costumes to relate them to the period.

The film was made in Austria and the English dialogue which was dubbed in is distressingly commonplace. "It's a date," says Mozart gaily when Constanza proposes a tryst. "The fellow seems to have talent," muses the Emperor after trying out a Mozart score. "You're darn right he has talent," the head Court musician comes back smartly. Fortunately the indestructible Mozart music, which seems to have little or nothing in common with the interpreters of Mozart's life, managed to escape over and over again to its own high level of imagination and beauty.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE MAN FROM COLORADO. Some G.I. problems and a bad case of psychosis all set rather anachronistically in the post Civil-War world. With Glenn Ford, Ellen Drew.

ENCHANTMENT. Double romance, extending over three-quarters of a century and centering in an old Berkeley Square house. The Nineteenth Century lovers (Teresa Wright, David Niven) get most of the attention and their behavior is very decorous and sentimental.

THE THREE GODFATHERS. A remake of an old Western which without changing its line contrives to look like a burlesque of itself. With John Wayne.

A LETTER TO THREE WIVES. A knowing comedy whose outstanding feature is a rowdy and funny love affair between Linda Darnell and Paul Douglas.

• •

HANDICRAFTS FOR MEN

THE first Toronto series of lessons in crafts for men by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild began in the first week of March. Those interested may get in touch with the Guild at 332 Bloor Street West, telephone Ki. 2558. Guild directors know that there are many "secret" knitters, weavers and painters of the male sex who struggle along without instruction and are therefore planning a "bull session" in the crafts for men only. The Guild work shop is at 53 Avenue Road, Toronto.

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STUDENT-COMPOSERS of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto will be represented at the third annual symposium of the International Federation of Music Students in Boston March 16-19. L. to r. Phillip Nimmons (Vancouver), Harry Somers (Toronto), Harry Freedman (Toronto). At the piano: Clermont Pepin (Quebec City).

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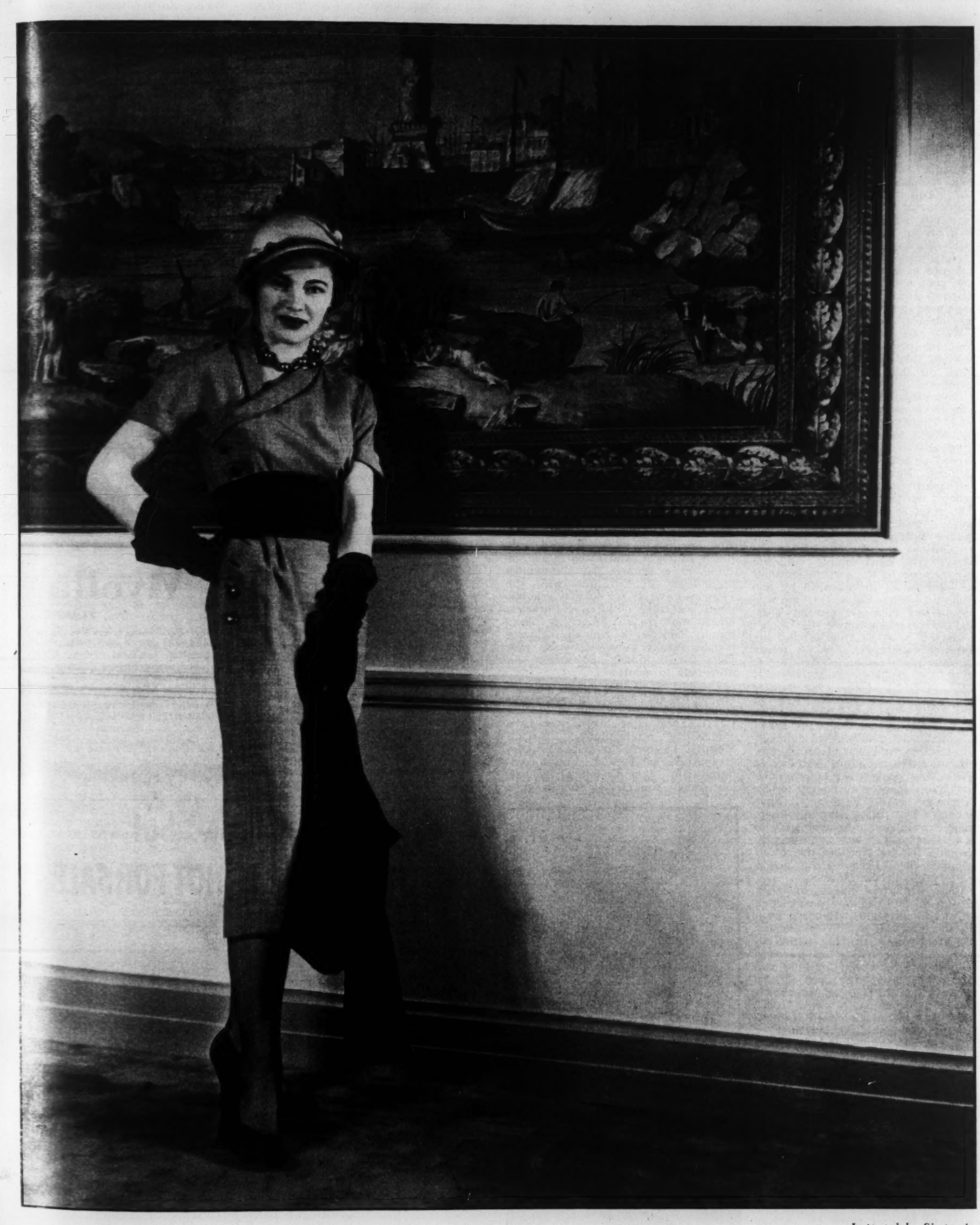

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE

They Know How to Raise -- and Spend -- Money

By JEAN TWEED

PEOPLE who sponsor health clinics, libraries, educational broadcasts, nursery schools, scholarships and other such community efforts, are not usually called social butterflies. But many people bestow that epithet on the members of the Association of Junior Leagues. There has never been a Gallup Poll on the subject of course, but it's a safe guess that about 80 per cent of the public would say, "Never heard of it", 19 per cent would say "Humph!" and the remaining one per cent would be members.

Just how the Junior Leaguers have managed to arouse such disinterested feelings is hard to understand; particularly in view of their fine record of community projects. Last year, for instance, the six Leagues in Canada (Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver) donated over $58,000 to various community centres.

Perhaps it's a hangover from the early days of the Junior League, when it was formed in 1901 by a group of New York debutantes who lacked maid shortages and money problems and so found time hanging heavy on their hands. These young ladies banded together to find activity in community work. And they found it! There are now 170 Leagues established in the United States, Hawaii, Canada and Mexico, with a total membership approximating 50,000. And thanks to the American passion for organization it wasn't long before a central headquarters was set up in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York; a lengthy name was chosen, the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc. (A.J.L.A.); the geography of 12 regions was mapped out; Regional Directors were appointed; and a Board of Directors was elected.

Well, who are these 50,000 women who are members of the Leagues, how do they become members, and what do they do when they are members?

Obviously they are not all people who have no money or maid problems. There are not 50,000 people in the world today in that category. Gradually as the Leagues have expanded so have the membership regulations. Naturally membership requirements vary from League to League, but there is one stern ruling that must be in every League's by-laws. Reading from the Junior League handbook of information it is: "Only women of under forty years of age who shall comply with the requirements of the Association shall be admitted to membership by this League." This keeps the average age of the members around 25-35, and since the idea behind the League is that it is a training ground for future community leaders, it seems like a sensible precaution.

Three Classes

The newcomer must be elected to membership by the Board of Directors, and must guarantee to do a certain minimum amount of community work a week, usually a half-day at least. And there are strong regulations about members who try to buy their way out of working. It can't be done. This ruling naturally limits League membership to women who have spare time, and consequently accounts for the fact that nearly all members of the League are people in comfortable circumstances.

There are three classes of membership in the League — provisional, active and sustaining. Reading from left to right that means, newcomers who are taking a training course before being admitted to full membership; members with all rights and responsibilities; women over 40 who may work in the League but cannot hold office or vote.

The Provisional Course of training is designed to equip the new member with enough information to allow her to participate in community activities, and a list of the subjects for study resembles the requirements for an M.A. in Social Welfare Work. After preliminary skirmishes with the history of the League movement, and the background of the particular League, the fledgling member plunges into such subjects as City Government, Industrial Conditions in the Community, Social Security and Welfare, Social Planning, Education, Housing and many more. There is a course of lectures given by various expert professionals, and the Hamilton League's list of required reading for instance, ranges from best-sellers such as "Inside U.S.A." to obscure publications of the Canadian Youth Commission titled "Youth Challenges the Educators."

The method in which the Leagues distribute their largesse is probably one of the most sensible plans any welfare organization has devised. It is the new look in philanthropy, and has the approval of all forward-looking social workers.

Ways And Means

It works like this.

Each League has a sort of Ways and Means committee which is constantly surveying the community. It mulls over different projects and finally settles on one or two for the coming year. For instance, this year the Toronto League is sponsoring a Cerebral Palsy Nursery School — certainly a worthwhile community effort which has been needed for some time.

But at the end of five years the League expects the community to take over and assume the responsibility. Then the League will use the released money and time to start something else.

This is the way all League projects are planned, carried out and ended. The League discovers a need, sets about filling it, and after it has established a project the community assimilates it. In this way the Leagues have set up nursery schools, youth centres, children's libraries, educational radio programs, community centres, a club for elderly people, family bureaus, health projects of all kinds, and others too numerous to mention.

The success of this method is well shown by the record of successful community projects started by the Leagues and later taken over as a community responsibility. Take Montreal's record. Six of the League-established services are now community-run. It is an interesting list, and shows how closely the Leagues follow the needs of the times. The six are: Women's Voluntary Services, Housekeepers' Service, Dental Clinics of Griffintown, Canteens in Out-Patients' Departments of General Hospital and of Royal Victoria Hospital, Rosemount Community Centre, St. Andrew's Youth Centre.

This idea of community responsibility for welfare problems doesn't look very radical on paper. But there are many organizations who fail to understand it. They prefer doling out charity with its consequent loss of dignity to the recipient. In fact a great deal of welfare work in this country is still operated on the old Victorian principle of Christmas baskets for the poor. Fortunately more and more organizations are coming to realize that the whole question of public welfare is a responsibility for each and every citizen, and that it is not just a catch-all for a few guilty consciences. The Junior League was one of the first to realize this change in society, and have dealt with it in a forthright manner. They expect their successful work to be taken over by the community. And they are willing to do the preliminary experimenting to see if it is going to be successful or not. There have been failures . . . a project inadequately planned, or impractical, or useless. But on the whole their record of success far outweighs their failures.

Critics of the League complain that League projects have been nearly all in one field, and a fairly clean field at that. They have never sought to aid in some of the real community problems such as the welfare needs in slum areas, prisoners' aid, education against venereal disease. "They pick the pretty areas of social work," said one cynic, "like nursery schools, hospital aid, library work and so forth. They never get into the really grimy work that needs all the money and help it can get." League adherents counter this argument by saying that they have little experience or background to guide them in that kind of work, and that they can do a better job in the fields they have selected. And most professional social workers will agree that an amateur can often do more harm than good, particularly in those "grimy" fields.

When the question of where does the money come from arises, many people shrug their shoulders and say, "Where do you think? They've got plenty of dough." And there is a sort of general idea that annual dues from members are very high. Actually membership in the League runs between $11 and $15 a year plus a five dollar initiation fee. This is less than the dues paid to a trade labor union. All Leagues also have a firm rule that any money raised from the public (by bazaars, floor shows, fashion shows, dog shows, etc.) will be given

—Coro

A rope of pastel opalescent beads highlights an evening décolletage.

—Hattie Carnegie

Wings, tangerine and blue, are poised on a bonnet of sunglow shantung.

—Braagaard

The narrow brim of this mushroom shaped cloche is faved with velvet.

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Make your Children's dresses of
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FLANNEL
For long wearing, practical clothes for children use Viyella Flannel, the original anti-shrink fabric, which means real economy because no matter how many times you wash it, it always holds its shape and color.
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THE WORLD OVER

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extremely hardy—quick growing Chinese Elm —will grow two feet the first year—enough plants (25) to plant 25 feet. Special price 25 plants for $2.98, 12 inch size; — or, 25 plants for $4.98, 2 ft. size.
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back to the public and will not be spent on administration.

Most Junior Leaguers are pretty ingenious at money-raising schemes. Nearly every League has a Thrift Shop or Opportunity Shop which provides the bulk of their income. When the Toronto League opened its Opportunity Shop in 1928 the newspapers heralded it with a headline reading "Younger Set Starts Perpetual Rummage Sale", and that about describes the League shops. Every church worker knows the financial success of the annual rummage sale, and the League decided it might prove economically advantageous the year round. It has.

Basically all these shops work in the same fashion. It is a store open to the public which sells at very low prices all the odds and ends donated by League members. Everything from teddy bears to evening gowns come into the shop. Each League member must donate a certain amount of saleable goods (usually $20 worth) each year. The financial success of these stores is shown by the report from Winnipeg which shows *net* profits of $28,000 during the war years. In 1945-46 the Toronto Opportunity Shop showed a net profit close to $13,000, and in the past five years has sold over $64,000 worth of second-hand goods while realizing the impressive profit of $53,000.

Another money-raising system is to put on public entertainments such as cabarets, floor shows, etc. The League is particularly clever at this sort of thing since they themselves supply the talent, and get affluent companies to sponsor the various acts and pay for the costs, in return for some very useful advertising. Thus in the recent "Christmas Rendezvous" affair in Toronto which raised $13,000 for the proposed Cerebral Palsy clinic, two department stores in Toronto contributed about $12,000 worth of decorating between the two of them. The orchestras were sponsored, as were each of the individual acts in the floor show.

You can't teach Junior Leaguers much about how to raise money, or how to spend it. And that doesn't fit in with a picture of a social butterfly.

CONCERNING FOOD

Victorian Dinner Party

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IT WOULD appear that menu planning for parties has been an ever-present problem to the hostess for quite some time. According to our research even the ladies of the Victorian era who had troops of flunkeys and kitchen assistants, were at times perplexed as to what they should serve forth at an important dinner. Our informant on this subject states that even the husbands "whose counsels are so valuable" failed to help solve the puzzle of menu composition for these occasions—with the result that the cook or housekeeper became the "author of the program."

The nature of today's dinner menus greatly depends upon what help we may be able to snare for the event and, if this is impossible, how we can best produce a dinner which is skilfully cooked and served without fuss. Of necessity it has to be fairly simple and informal but this certainly does not detract from the pleasure of the affair.

We have in our possession, via the second-hand book store, a volume written seventy years ago by Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. (no relation of ours) entitled "Food and Feeding". It provides some interesting clues as to the type of menus used in that era. Sir Henry has stated very clearly in this book how the English hostess should go about planning her party and he ventured to "offer some hints relative to that particular form of literary composition which is involved in the art of *menu* writing . . . . It is necessary at the outset to state, that in order to insure success in this particular department of letters, some little knowledge of the subject, namely *food*, its nature and principal forms is really necessary". Next step in importance in menu planning the author insisted, was to have the "Archtype pattern" or outline which was the groundwork for all dinner menus. Here is the suggested framework for a dinner for six to eight persons. It was designed to provide a choice of dishes to "meet the differing tastes" of the guests.

1. Introductory or Preliminary Dishes:

Soup or fish . . . Soup and fish . . . Soup and choice of fish.

2. Substantial Dish—releve or remove:

Joint or other portion of meat; tender and juicy; rarely roast; to be well garnished, and attended with vegetables.

3. Choice Dishes—entrees:

An entree of some kind; one of fish may come here if soup only were taken before the meat.

Two entrees—rarely more—simple or luxurious, according to the entertainment desired.

4. A Dish of Marked Flavor—The Roast:

Almost always a bird; game when in season; attended or followed by a salad.

5. The Entremets — Vegetable (which may sometimes, precede, but will mostly follow the roast).

The best in season carefully cooked, and served by itself.

6. Sweet:

One, or several, according to the guests.

7. Savoury:

Ranged from a morsel of cheese to the most perfect presentation of delicate fillets, &c. in aspic—"flies in amber"—that can be produced; one or more; and cheese.

This Chart was illustrated by a few examples of "small but complete dinners" and we are including the menu the author suggested for the month of March. Oh yes, we must mention that he suggested menus should be written in French when possible, however this particular one was in English!

Menu For March

Soup—Puree of Artichokes.
Fish—Red Mullets, baked.
Releve or Remove—Broiled Steak from the fillet, Maître d'Hôtel Sauce.
Entree — Timbale of Macaroni à la Milanaise.
Roast—Capon stuffed with fresh truffles.
Entremets—Young Salad.
Sweet—Charlotte Russe with pistachios.
Savoury—Herring Roe on Toast.

Sir Henry much preferred the small dinner of six to eight guests chosen for their "specific qualities" rather than the dinner of society which varied in number from twelve to twenty guests given to repay dining debts. The latter type he considered very poor because of bad ventilation, too pretentious menus and the time involved in dining much too long. He was equally critical of the tediousness of public dinner functions and it would appear that he had been forced to sit through quite a few such events, much to his annoyance and discomfort. He does admit that there had been some improvement in dining habits and that menus had been simplified so that the profuse display of foods had been replaced by better taste in cuisine. What would he think of the present day banquet and dinner menus!

For your small "select" dinner party we offer a "sweet" suggestion which is certain to please.

Fruited Charlotte Russe

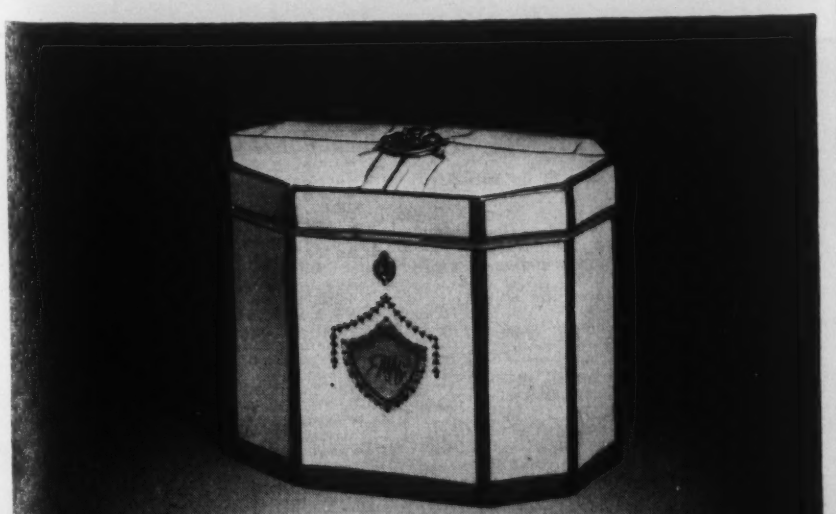
¼ package lemon jelly powder
½ cup boiling water
Peach halves
Maraschino cherries
18 lady fingers

Dissolve jelly powder in boiling water and pour into 1 quart mold (rinsed out with cold water) of any desired shape. A round bake dish with straight sides 2 - 3" high makes for easier serving. When the jelly just begins to stiffen place the lady fingers around the sides of the mold and arrange peach halves (round side down) and cherries in pattern. Set aside to chill.

The Filling

1 tbsp. gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup crushed pineapple and juice
½ pint whipping cream
1/3 cup fruit or powdered sugar

Soften gelatine in cold water and heat the fruit and juice and to it add the gelatine. Dissolve thoroughly. When mixture is cool and beginning to stiffen whip cream and add sugar. Combine lightly with fruit gelatine mixture and turn in lined mold. Trim lady fingers to same height all around the mold. Chill for at least 2 hours before serving. Unmold on plate for serving. Yield: 8 servings. Serve with whipped cream if desired. Tastes just as good as it looks.



● Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

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Ardena Perfection Cream

BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

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An entirely new combination of ingredients . . .
rich, yet surprisingly light. And wonderfully
good for fragile, sensitive, or mature skins.
Use it and watch those fine lines and dangerous
dry areas seem to melt away.

Ardena Perfection Cream,
7.50 and 12.50

Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

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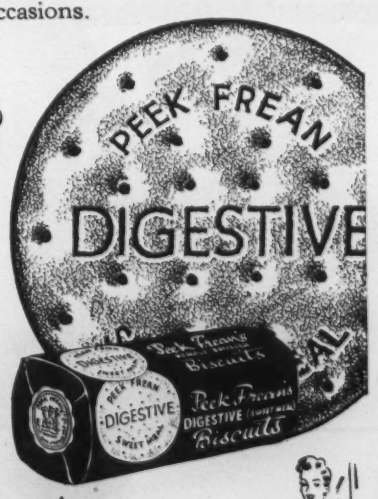
Britain's best known bakers—Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean.

YOU'LL LIKE PEEK FREAN'S DIGESTIVE

. . . a slightly sweet meal biscuit suitable for serving on so many occasions.

For Afternoon Tea



or an Evening Snack

Try Digestive with old cheese.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE VI

PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

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LONDON LETTER

Government-Planned Distribution Would Make Shopping Very Dull

By P. O'D.

London.

WHEN a little over 100 years ago a few mill-hands started a tiny cooperative shop — since become famous as the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers"—they had no idea beyond making their meagre earnings go as far as possible. They hoped to save money by buying in bulk for the whole group, selling to one another, and dividing whatever profits there might be among members, in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

It was a good idea, and it worked. It was the beginning of the Co-operative Society, which is now the largest retail trading organization in the country, with 10 million customers, 11 per cent of the general retail trade, and 26 per cent of the trade in rationed commodities. The Rochdale Pioneers would certainly have been astonished if they had been told what sort of seed it was they had planted, and what would be the extent of its growth and ramifications.

The Cooperative Society is not a political body, but its connection with the Labor movement has always been very close. Under the present government this connection has tended to become closer and the influence of the Society greater. It is part of the larger Socialist plan for Utopia in our time that distribution should be planned and controlled no less than production. In the Co-operative movement the government has ready to hand a powerful and adaptable instrument.

There is at present no intention or even desire to nationalize the distributive industry. So vast and complicated an undertaking would be a form of political dynamite, much too dangerous for present handling. But even without nationalization it is possible greatly to extend the planning and control of distribution, and the government is said to have under consideration wide proposals for its reorganization.

Just what form the reorganization will take is at present a mere matter of conjecture, so far as the general public is concerned, but it seems likely that the cooperative movement will be greatly extended and strengthened. Leaders of the Cooperative Society have recently been in close consultation with the government; and it is said that important new plans are to be submitted to the Cooperative Congress in the spring.

Possibly we consumers may all have to become little cooperatives soon. It may even be a good thing for us financially. We may save money. But there is something rather depressing about the idea of having to buy government produce in what will practically be government shops. Only the most fanatical advocate of regimentation and uniformity would regard that prospect as a cheering one.

"Shattering" Crime Wave

JUST NOW we seem to be going through what is called a "crime wave," though in less law-abiding countries the number of murders and robberies would probably be considered reassuringly small. Actually the crime figures for 1948 show a slight improvement as compared with 1947, but English people are not reassured. They are worried about it—worried especially in London by the fact that the police force is nearly 5,000 short of the pre-war strength of 20,000. This is regarded as more than anything else responsible for the recent outbreaks of lawlessness, particularly among the young.

However deplorable crime among the very young may be, it is important to keep a sense of proportion in discussing it. Recently the Archbishop of Canterbury said in a public statement that the increase in juvenile crime was "shattering". This has drawn upon His Grace a prompt and rather acid retort from Mrs. Barbara Wooton, the distinguished professor of sociology.

Mrs. Wooton points out that, according to the latest statistics, 985 boys out of every 1,000 in the naughtiest age-group—between the ages of 14 and 17—have perfectly clean records. Before the war, and all the war has meant in social upheaval and broken homes, the figure was 989. Nothing very "shattering" about that criminal increase, says Mrs. Wooton.

Most people will agree with her—including perhaps His Grace himself, when he comes to think it over. But even 15 out of 1,000 is too much, and there is every intention to bring the figure down. The first thing to do would seem to be to recruit more policemen—if they can.

Credit Due

MEMORIES of a bygone political age are recalled by the death of Lord Londonderry—memories of old controversies, and especially memories of the great political receptions which he and Lady Londonderry used to give for the Conservative Party amid the splendors of Londonderry House. So much has happened since, that all this seems as remote as the social glories of Victorian times. And yet Lord Londonderry was only 70 at the time of his death.

Whether or not Lord Londonderry was always shrewd and tactful as a politician, there is little doubt that he did excellent work as Secretary for Air from 1931 to 1935—work for which he has never been given the popular credit he deserved. It was during his term of office that the Hurricane fighter was developed and the Spitfire designed.

Last of the Bruisers

IT WOULD be interesting, though perhaps not to everyone, to know how many are left of the old bare-knuckle fighters — the genuine "bruisers", as they used to be called in England. There cannot be more than a few, if any at all; and "Pedlar" Palmer, who died the other day at Brighton, was one of the last, if not the very last of them. He was 72 years old. But it was as long ago as 1891 that he fought the last match under the old bare-knuckle rules, when he defeated Charlie Bond.

Palmer's real name was Thomas, but he was always known as "Pedlar", simply because in the army all the Palmers are called "Pedlar", just as all the Clarks are called "Nobby". Don't ask me why. It's an old army custom, that's all.

Palmer won the British bantamweight title at the age of 19 at the old National Sporting Club. Four years later he fought Terry McGovern in New York for the world championship. Palmer was amazingly fast and tough, but apparently neither fast nor tough enough, for the terrible Terry knocked him cold in the first round. It may have been just one of those lucky punches, but it put an end to Palmer's chance of becoming a world champion. It did not, however, prevent him from going on fighting for another dozen years or so, and making, according to his own claim, about £100,000 out of the ring.

Palmer was not so lucky outside the ring. In 1907 he got into a fight in a race train, and slogged a stoker, who never recovered consciousness. Courts in this country take a dim view of professionals who knock people about, whatever the provocation. There was a good deal of sympathy for Palmer, but he got five years for manslaughter, and served part of it.

NOTHING IS OVERLOOKED in the new British drive for overseas trade and economic survival. A completely new idea is the manufacture of doll's eyes to replace imports.

Some Clothing Concessions

FOR a long time the clothing trade has been demanding the abolition of rationing. Now at last some concession is being made to the dealers and their customers. Woollen goods in the form of cloth have been declared coupon-free — but not knitted wool, nor rayon, nor silk, nor cotton. A man can now buy a new suit without having to get his wife's permission to use some of his own coupons. But he will still require them if he wants some underwear or shirts or socks; and these generally are the things he needs most. Besides the number of coupons has been cut down—from 24 to 17 for the next rationing period.

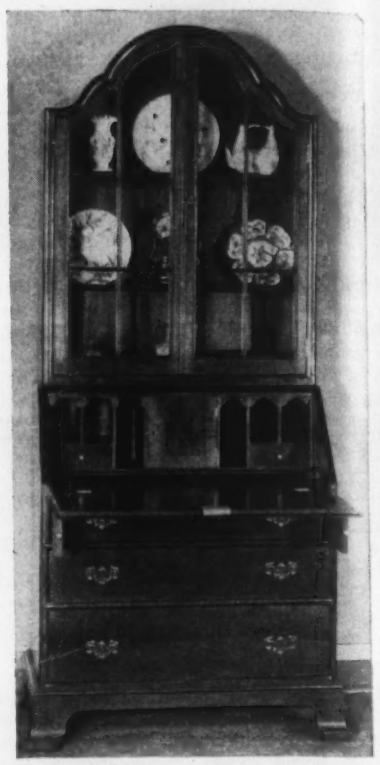
Clothes are not likely to become any cheaper. There is even reason to believe they may become dearer. None the less, it is pleasant to know that you only need a lot of money now to get a suit of clothes. You do not need a lot of coupons as well.

The Worried Hatters

WHY wars discourage the wearing of hats I do not know — unless it be that after a man has had two or three years of carrying a tin hat on his head he develops a sort of complex about having anything on his head at all.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that fewer and fewer young men wear hats in this country. Instead they gum their hair firmly into position, and then let the wind and weather do their worst, looking in the rain as if their heads were encased in patent leather.

By way of trying to restore the hat to its old position in the wardrobe of the well-dressed man, the hat-makers of the country have just started a nation-wide campaign of propaganda and advertising, with the slogan "If you want to get ahead, get a hat".



A Governor Winthrop Desk of distinctive design. The simple yet graceful style, the roomy drawer accommodation, and the flowing line of the lovely arched top all add up to another exclusive creation of Lionel Rawlinson.

This piece is made in solid mahogany or walnut in sizes to meet your specifications.

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HAVE A LONGER FASHION LIFE

Your favourite shop sells them

fine to their fingertips...

ACME

FOR EVERYTHING THAT'S GOOD IN A GLOVE

BRAIN-TEASER

Erin go Bragh

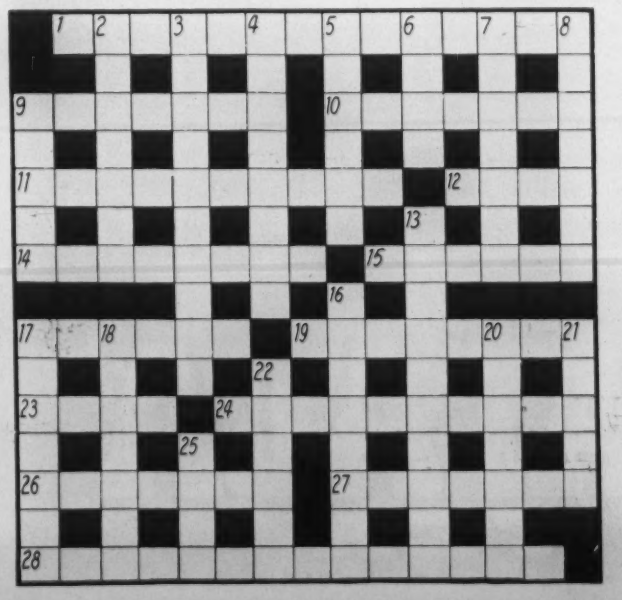
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A gem of a place. (3, 7, 4)
9 and 11. Paddy sporting his shamrock. (7, 2, 3, 5)
10. Colorless, Alfred goes about in the best part of this Irish place. (7)
11. See 9 across.
12. Depth of beauty. (4)
14. Shadows do as daylight shortens. (8)
15. A kind invitation is often answered with this (6)
17. Pa gets into the tree over and over again. (6)
19. An Irish hall in the middle of Niagara falls? (8)
23. This has 27 the Dame. (4)
24. A.E.'s on to Casey as a writer. (4, 6)
26. Stoker's gorged on gore, the sucker! (7)
27. One hundred executed. (7)
28. It doesn't hold when foreigners win thei. sweepstakes. (4, 2, 3, 5)

DOWN

2. Encourage a bird to tear about inside. (7)
3. Clearly proving the evidence is not circumstantial. (10)
4. The green dog is stuffed. (8)
5. Sam is troubled. Suitors not wanted here! (6)
6. I dealt it out and around. (4)
7. Sail in here and smack 'er? (7)
8. As the dodo. (7)
9. Verticil? Who started this? (5)
13. Dances around with hair down, finally settling into a seat. (5-5)
16. Not found on the bottom of a clean bar. (3)
17. What to do with an anagram, given the mode of procedure. (7)
18. Add a Colum for the sum total of a poet of 1. (7)
20. The fool writes his name, by the sound of it. (7)
21. Played with junior's blocks? (5)
22. Scram with dignity. (6)
25. Put your arms around me, O Victor. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lawns
4. Suspends
9. Peter
10. Musketeer
11. Toenails
12. Rubens
14. Crumb
16. Tortoise
18. Sea-lions
20. Sapho
23. Malays
24. Teamwork
27. Turnabout
28. Lotto
29. Headless
30. Serum

DOWN

1. Lipstick
2. Watteau
3. Syria
4. Simulation
5. Sash
6. Executors
7. Deepens
8. Crest
13. Prospectus
15. Belly-band
17. Bookworm
19. Enlarge
21. Plotter
22. Smith
25. Moles
26. Cole (45)

THE OTHER PAGE

The Anti-Chesterfieldian

By JOHN ALEXANDER

THE world today remembers Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), not as British Ambassador to the Hague, not as opposition leader in the House of Lords, but chiefly because of his voluminous letters to his illegitimate son, instructing him on proper behaviour in court, club, dining room and boudoir. We knew also that the recipient of these worldly sermons gave them little practical demonstration.

The famous letters were published in 1774, one year after Lord Chesterfield's death. It is not hard to imagine the sensation they created in many quarters. Here was a man who preached the graces rather than the morals, and who considered the Social Commandments more binding than those of Moses. Conservative England was shocked beyond measure. Recently we picked up in an old bookstore a frayed copy of "*The Gospel Magazine*" for *November* 1776 in which the devout editors gave their leading space to the following ironical treatise:

"CHRISTIANITY REVERSED
or
A New OFFICE of INITIATION, for all YOUTHS of the SUPERIOR CLASS, Being a Summary of Lord Chesterfield's CREED.

I BELIEVE, that this world is the object of my hopes and morals; and that the little prettinesses of life will answer all the ends of human existence.

I believe, that we are to succeed in all things, by the GRACES of civility and attention; that there is no sin, but against good manners, and that all religion and virtue consist in outward appearance.

I believe, that all women are children, and all men fools; except a few cunning people, who see through the rest, and make their use of them.

I believe, that hypocrisy, fornication and adultery, are within the lines of morality; that a woman may be honorable when she has lost her honor, and virtuous when she has lost her virtue.

This, and whatever else is necessary to obtain my own ends, and bring me into repute, I resolve to follow; and to avoid all moral offences: such as scratching my head before company, spitting upon the floor, and omitting to pick up a lady's fan. And in this persuasion I will persevere, without any regard to the resurrection of the body or the life everlasting. AMEN.

QUESTION—Wilt thou be initiated into these principles?

ANSWER—That is my inclination.

QUESTION—Wilt thou keep up the rules of the CHESTERFIELD morality.

ANSWER—I will, Lord Chesterfield being my admonisher.

THEN the Officiator shall say, Name this child.

ANSWER—A Fine Gentleman.

THEN he shall say, 'I introduce thee to the world, the flesh and the devil, that thou mayest triumph over all awkwardness, and grow up in all politeness; that thou mayest be acceptable to the Ladies, celebrated for fine breeding, able to speak French and read Italian, invested with some public supernumerary character in a foreign court, get into Parliament (perhaps into the Privy Council), and that when thou art dead, the letters written to thy bastards may be published in seven editions, for the instruction of all sober families.

"Ye are to take care, that this child, when he is of proper age, be brought to C--rt, to be CONFIRMED'."

It is to be noted that the astute scribes leave out two letters in the word "court", hoping thus to circumvent any laws of libel or treason. Perhaps they feared that His Sovereign Majesty, King George Third, might resent the reference to the fact that Lord Chesterfield was, as a youth, attached to the household of King George Second, when the latter was Prince of Wales.

SHEPHERD BOY

TUCK your head among the stars,
Dip your feet in dew,
Burst your cloud-bent prison bars—
Day is meant for you!

You are youth and day is yours;
Night too soon will creep
Over the hills of yesterhours
And shadow-fold your sheep.

Tuck your head among the stars,
Then dip your feet in dew;
You have burst night's prison bars
And day is all for you.

J. R. G. ADAMS

The Canadian Social Register

By F. R. SCOTT

(Nothing has been heard recently of the Social Register for Canada which was promoted in Montreal in 1947, and which had an Advisory Committee which included a score or so of persons prominent in the social, political and economic life of the country. A secret committee was to screen all applicants for admission to the Register. The project should not be forgotten, and for that reason this poem has been written. All quotations are taken from the invitation sent out to prospective members.)

READER, we have the honor to invite you to become a "Member of the Social Register",
For the paltry fee of $125 per annum.
This "work of art, done in good taste",
and listing annually the "Notables of the Dominion",
Will contain nothing but "Ladies and Gentlemen pre-eminent in the Higher Spheres",
A list, indeed, of "First Families",
Who are "the very fabric of our country".
Thus shall we "build up in the Nation's First Families
A consciousness of their role in the life of a civilized democracy".
Thus shall we bring "added dignity and profound significance
To our cultural way of life".
Through deplorable lack of vision,
in times past,
Men who were "great Canadians have everlastingly passed into oblivion",
Leaving no "footprints on the sands of time".
Somehow, despite their pre-eminence, they have disappeared.
Shall we, through "tragic shortsightedness", let the leaders of this era
"Disappear into the realm of eternal silence?"
"Shall there be no names, no achievements, to hearten and strengthen on-coming generations in time of stress?"
If they have failed to make history, shall they fail to make the Social Register?
No—not if they can pay $125 annually;
And pass our Secret Committee.
For there is a "Secret Committee of seven members",
Who will "determine the eligibility of those applying for membership".
Thus will the Social Register be "accepted in the most fastidious circles".
And to aid the Secret Committee you will send
The name of your father and the maiden name of your mother,
And your "summer residence"
(For of course you have a summer residence).
You may also submit, with a glossy print of yourself,
"Short quotations from laudatory comments received on diverse public occasions".
When printed, the Register will be sent,
Free, gratis, and not even asked for,
To (among others) the "King of Sweden", the "President of Guatemala", and the "Turkish Public Library".
Reader, this will be "a perennial reminder"
Of the people (or such of them as pass the Secret Committee)
Who "fashioned this Canada of ours",
For "one does not live only for toil and gain",
Not, anyway, in First Families. It is comforting to believe
That while we "walk the earth", and pay $125,
And "after we have passed on", there will remain
"In the libraries of the Universe", and particularly in the "Turkish Public Library",
This "de luxe edition", "these unique and dignified annals",
"These priceless and undying memories", with laudatory comments chosen by ourselves,
To which "succeeding First Families and historians alike will look",
For "knowledge, guidance, and inspiration".
Lives rich in eligibility will be "written large",
(But within "a maximum of one thousand words")
"For all men to see and judge".
The "glorious dead", too,
These "selfless and noble defenders of Canada's honour",
Will be incorporated in the Social Register
"Without any financial remuneration",
Assuming, of course, that they are all
"Sons and daughters of its members".
Reader, as you may guess, the Register
Was not "a spur-of-the moment idea".
It was "long and carefully nurtured",
And "counsel was sought in high and authoritative places",
So that it may "lay a basis upon which prominent Canadians will henceforth be appraised
As they go striding down the years",
Paying their $125,
And receiving a "world-wide, gratuitous distribution",
Even unto the "Turkish Public Library".
"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!"
On this note, we both end.

OUR DELIGHTFUL HATS *from* PARIS
SHOW DEFINITE SILHOUETTES

Spring hats tilt at an oblique angle, sweep in bold silhouette, or sit closely to the head . . . cap a coiffure with flower petals, a choux of chiffon, a fall of veiling, or are large and unadorned. Sketched is an oblique-brimmed little hat by Paulette, representative of the Paris collection at **EATON'S**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 15, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Low-Cost Housing Now Being Built By Mass-Scale Contractors

By L. J. ROGERS

Several successful attempts have been made to build low-cost housing units on a mass scale. They provide evidence that large-scale contracting—where contractors apply assembly line techniques and control their sources of supply—can produce houses that can be bought by middle and low income earners. Mr. Rogers surveyed the low-cost housing field, and outlines the lessons to be learned.

MOST HOUSING AUTHORITIES in Canada today agree that we can use, immediately, half a million low-cost housing units—units that can be purchased for down payments of less than $1,000 and carrying charges of $40 a month or less. The majority of these authorities also agree that housing units in metropolitan areas can not be built to sell at these terms at today's prices and interest rates — without extensive government subsidies.

Learning that in the eastern United States a number of builders appeared to have solved the problem of providing low-cost housing, this writer was asked by SATURDAY NIGHT to study the American approach to the problem and to see what was being done in Canada to duplicate the solution U.S. builders seem to have found. The best example of the "economy house" in a metropolitan setting is probably that being built on Long Island within New York commuting range by large-builders like Albert Leavitt and Leonard Frank.

In January, Leavitt put his 1949 model house on exhibition, sold his yearly quota of 760 houses out in four days and still has 500 visitors a day coming to inspect the model house. The Leavitt house sells at $7,990, and can be purchased on a down payment of approximately $800 (veterans can purchase for a $90 down payment, under U.S. government assistance). Carrying charges run slightly above $50 a month on this house, which has 720 square feet of floor space, ingeniously divided up to provide living room, kitchen-dinette, two bedrooms and bathroom, with full basement and "expansion" attic.

High Land Cost

While carrying charges on these and other "economy" houses in the New York metropolitan district run somewhat above the figure which the experts set as the top limit for Canadian low-cost purchase housing, it should be remembered that the U.S. figure includes a comparatively high land cost, ranging from $800 to $1,000 on the Leavitt and Frank houses.

American housing observers say that these bungalows, built at a cost of about $10 a square foot, represent the rockbottom in construction charges for houses of conventional design—and they point out that very few large-scale contractors have been able to operate successfully in competition with Leavitt and Frank. Many more contractors ran into the same trouble as John E. Byrne, who built 1,000 small homes recently in the Baltimore area, and wound up losing money on the big project. Byrne, an experienced big-time contractor using every labor-saving device possible, started building and selling a three-bedroom bungalow, complete with steel frame, radiant heating, fiber-glass insulation, on good-sized lots at a $6,750 price back in 1947. Today the price on that bungalow has risen to $10,600, Byrnes still is not making money, and swears he is through with speculative mass-scale housebuilding. Four hundred of the houses he has built are now vacant—priced out of the market.

Byrne, like his successful competitors, used assembly-line methods to pre-fabricate wall and roof sections, and plumbing, heating and electrical units ready for installation—however, Byrne had to purchase all materials on the open market—unlike Leavitt and Frank who own their own supply companies. His experience apparently proves that improved building techniques by themselves are not enough to solve the low-cost housing problem—but must be backed up by good design, smart merchandising, and direct access to materials.

In Canada, the nearest thing to Leavitt and Frank is probably M. D. Muttart of Calgary and Edmonton. Muttart got started during the war years building low-cost bungalows in Calgary and Edmonton. Like Leavitt and Frank, the Canadian housing mass-producer owns his own supply sources for most of his building requirements.

Muttart can still build houses cheaply, although his costs have gone up considerably since those days. Recently he finished a housing development at the new Leduc oilfield community of Devon—made up of four and six-room bungalows, selling at prices ranging from $4,900 to $6,000. The houses have been given such a good rating by National Housing Act experts that N.H.A. first mortgages for 90 per cent of their value are being given, and oilfield workers can buy the houses for down payments of $600 and less. Carrying charges on long-term mortgages range from $20 to $30 a month—or about two days' pay at oil field wages.

Low-Cost

This is low-cost housing, no matter what yardstick by which you choose to measure it. Muttart gets these costs by doing everything that his American colleagues do to save money—pre-fabricating wall and roof sections, using assembly-line methods on the site, controlling his own sources of supply, and putting in the extra touches that make a small house desirable in spite of its size. Then he goes a step further, by doing away with the basement, and using merely four-foot deep footing walls as his foundations. He keeps the floors of his bungalow warm by diverting a small amount of waste heat from the hot-air ducts of his heating system into the enclosed space under the house.

In Eastern Canada, where building restrictions are more rigid and land is more expensive, no mass builder has yet come in sight to rival Muttart. A promising attempt to produce a completely pre-fabricated factory-built house, carried out by the Faircraft company, appears to have proved unsuccessful. Experience with this factory-built aluminum unit leads to the belief that much-publicized U.S. variations on this theme, such as the Lustron all-steel house, may run into the same obstacle that blocked Faircraft progress—the fact that installation costs can be so high on individual pre-fab houses as to more than offset the savings arising from factory methods of construction.

One of the biggest attempts at achieving low-cost housing by prefabrication now going ahead in eastern Canada is in the Montreal suburb of Lansdowne Park. Here Community Enterprises, Limited, is building 130 single-family houses at prices ranging from $9,600 to $13,500. (In other developments, this company has produced houses for $7,000.) For $9,600, in Lansdowne Park the buyer gets a six-room two-story house, finished with clapboard, asbestos shingle or brick veneer, on a 75 by 120 foot lot, meeting requirements for N.H.A. loans.

In the Toronto area, builder Morris Shully is building five-roomed bungalows in Scarboro township to sell at $7,950, on a down payment of $1,250, with carrying charges of $40 a month. Shully says he can build 1,000 homes a year, if civic authorities will help him get materials—and will be able to lower the price by $500 if he gets into production on this scale. The houses so far built are eligible for N.H.A. first mortgages of $5,480, while the buyer can get a provincial government second mortgage of up to $1,250 if he makes a down payment of equal size.

Future Home

The president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, A. J. Hazelgrove, predicted last month at that body's annual assembly that the economical home of the future will have a flat roof and no basement. None of the contractors whose houses have been discussed above used both these principles in their houses—and only Muttart did away with the basement. This week the writer saw a house nearly completed at a new small development near Kleinburg, Ont., which embodies both of architect Hazelgrove's predictions. It is built on a concrete mat foundation, and has a flat roof supported by steel beams. Into the mat foundation is set copper piping for radiant heating, after a heavy layer of insulation has been laid down below the pipe. The rambling ranch-modern-style home has a southwest front almost completely of glass, and has numerous expensive extras inside like a massive stone-wall fireplace that doubles as a partition between the 30-foot living room and the 20-foot dining room.

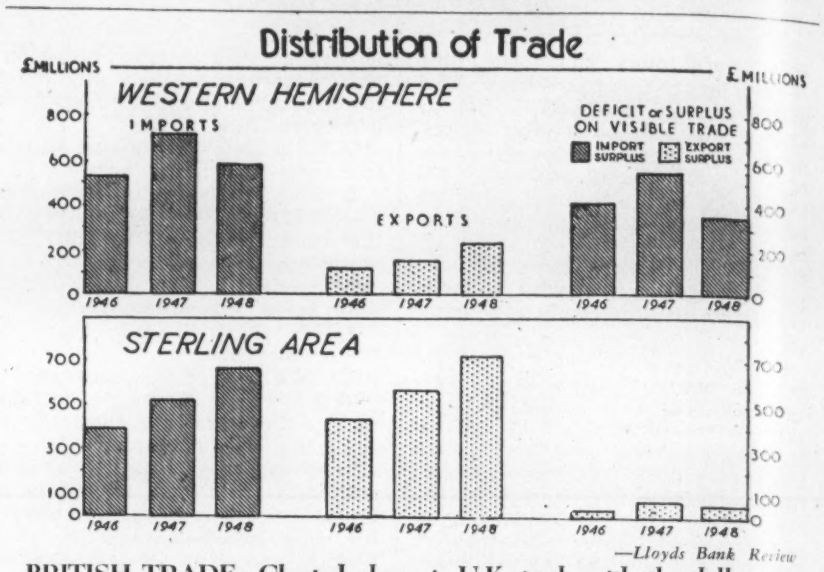
This is not a low-cost home, by our original definition—but the young builder-designer told me that he expects to complete his first unit for about $11,000—about $5 a square foot for its 2,200 square feet. Other units in the ten-house development he plans for this 40-acre site, slightly smaller at around 2,000 square feet, will be completed for around $10,000, embodying certain economies found possible after building the first house.

In spite of their isolated location, 22 miles from Toronto, on a farmland site, a major insurance company will give $8,500 mortgages on the houses, leaving a $1,500 down payment plus the relatively low land cost.

One insurance valuator said that the first house of this development could not be duplicated, using standard methods, for less than $25,000. Here advanced design, plus a shrewd material and labor purchasing policy and low land costs has enabled this builder to turn out a low-cost home without resort to pre-fabrication, except in the fact that his heating plant is pre-fabricated by its design, and most of his floors, walls and room need much less expensive cutting and shaping due to his methods of construction.

Summing up, it would appear that Canadians today could have low-cost houses for purchase at low down payments and charges less than prevailing rents—if contractors were taking full advantage of the lessons the industry has already been taught by the successful mass-scale builders, and the forward-looking architects. Houses built today by men who know their business should be as cheap as they have been at any time since the first war—and they should be better houses than anything ever before available at their price.

U.K. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



—*Lloyds Bank Review*

BRITISH TRADE: Charted above is U.K. trade with the dollar area and sterling area for last three years. The import surplus with the dollar zone is being reduced, but is still larger than the sterling export surplus.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

To Make Money In Stocks

By P. M. RICHARDS

A GOOD way to make money in stocks is to buy them when they're cheap and sell them when they're dear . . . Yes, but it's a fact that most people do just the opposite; they compete to buy at the peak of a market boom and are completely uninterested at the bottom of a depression. Witness, for example, lots of buying of International Nickel at prices up to $73 a share in 1929 and practically no buying when it sold down to $4 a share in 1932. The same stock, the same strong company, the only adverse consideration a temporary fall in earning power—plus a great deal of general gloom about the world economic outlook. It was the same with numberless others.

The principle is obvious enough, but acting on it is not so easy. It requires the courage as well as the perspicacity to sell when everyone else is rampantly bullish, and to buy when everyone else is overwhelmingly bearish. The more extreme the bullishness or bearishness, the stronger the sell or buy signal.

Of course, for this system to work well it is necessary that the economy shall in fact recover strength in due time. So far it has always done so. What of the future?

Why Low Stock Prices?

Today, by all accepted standards, stocks are cheap. Stocks of plenty of good companies, listed on the stock exchanges, are selling currently at four and six and eight times earnings, when they might be expected to sell at ten and twelve and fifteen times earnings, or even more. And, strangely enough, this condition is not of today only; it's existed, on and off, for the last two years or more. Stranger still, it has existed in the face of consistently high industrial earnings during this period. Clearly, there must be special factors which have turned the public away from stock ownership.

There are the obvious factors of high taxes and government controls and high production costs and labor aggressiveness, which have been discussed here in recent weeks. Industrial profits, in the main, have been high, at least in terms of inflated dollars, but investigation repeatedly shows that this has been due to the very large volume of business being done and despite a small profit per sales dollar. With high costs and industry's "break-even" point at its present level, it is clear that any considerable decrease in volume could result in a sudden and large disappearance of profits.

However, this vulnerability probably does not weigh with investors as much as high taxes and government controls. Taxes at present levels cut down the amount of capital for investment, the amount of earnings to be distributed in dividends, the amount that the recipient of dividends is permitted to retain, and make it very difficult for him to replenish any capital lost in an unprofitable venture. Clearly, the incentive to invest in equities, especially in new ventures, has been greatly reduced. If the prospect of profit does not outweigh the risk of loss, obviously the venture will not be undertaken.

These factors would seem to account sufficiently for the public's persistent lack of interest in common stocks and the difficulty experienced by most corporations today in doing any equity financing. But there may be more to it than this.

One of the biggest things before us today is the continued conflict between capital and labor, a conflict that is still unresolved but in which capital seems to be on the losing end. So far capital has found no effective answer to labor's persistent demands for concessions from management. At some point, of course, the law of diminishing returns comes into operation, and every increase in labor's wage-rates then means an actual decrease in labor's income, because there is less work to be done.

At some point consumers will not buy labor's products at the prices which will have to be asked for them under steadily rising labor costs. In fact, this is already happening and it is one of the causes of the slight recession in general business activity that we see in evidence today. How far does this movement have to go before labor recognizes the facts?

There is reason to believe that a part of organized labor is looking far beyond the obtaining of higher rewards for labor in the existing economic set-up; that it is ready to go to lengths which, if realized, would mean the ending of capitalistic industrialism as it exists now. Some of those who want this are, no doubt, active agents of Moscow. But some others, probably, are not consciously Communists; they are socialists of one stripe or another who are fundamentally hostile to capitalism. There are probably many such people.

If capitalism collapses, Communism may succeed it. The biggest part of labor that is definitely anti-Communist, because it knows that Communism is as hostile to organized labor as to capitalism itself, might well give thought to that fact.

Evidence, recognizable by the investing public, that labor does not want to destroy capitalism, would probably be reflected in better prices for common stocks, despite taxes and controls on industry.

U.K.'s Film Industry Failed To Justify High Hopes

By JOHN L MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

British films have attracted much attention in Canada since the end of the war; they have been considered important dollar-earners by British trade officials. However, it appears now that the high hopes held of Britain crashing the world film trade have not been justified. Mr. Marston outlines the financial difficulties of British film-makers.

London.

FILM-MAKING is not any longer a minor industry in Britain. Its gross receipts total more than $400 million a year. But it has failed, conspicuously and ingloriously, to justify the high hopes which were built upon it only a year or two ago. Perhaps inglorious is an inapt description, for the film industry does everything in a big way, and even its failures are spectacular. It has even achieved sometimes the double distinction of making bad films to restore its finances (because bad films are supposed to be "good box-office") and losing money on them.

As a dollar-earner it has shown meagre results—due, however, as much to the partial boycott of American circuits as to its own shortcomings. But there is a big demand for British films in many parts of the world, especially in the Commonwealth; and the industry is still taken seriously enough in Britain to cause concern at its unhappy condition.

The position at present is that the producers cannot interest the City in propositions which, coming from any other source, would only raise a smile but which the film companies have managed to put over in the past; and that, therefore, at a time when a 45 per cent quota has been fixed by the government to ensure a market, studios are idle, technicians are being dismissed, and not enough films are being produced to meet the quota.

On the face of it, the financial set-up is impossible. In one recent case—"My Brother Jonathan"—box-office receipts of more than $4,000,000 covered a production-cost of less than $800,000, but the producers still made a loss of some thousands. The proportion of gross receipts normally attributable to the producing company is about 20 per cent.

Of every shilling taken, about 4d. is due to the Exchequer, 4d. to the cinema which exhibits the film, and 1½d. to the distributor, who acts as wholesaler. Few industries, if any, it is argued, can work on a business basis when they receive so small a proportion of the "selling price".

Efforts have concentrated on the government's proportion, a part of which, say the producers, should be made available to finance production.

The prospective financiers would be much more confident if they saw evidence of any serious intention on the part of the film business to put its own house in order.

They could suggest that film-making be treated as a straightforward business arrangement, where estimates of costs are made (as they are now) and adhered to (which only happens by chance at present), and where likely returns are assessed much more carefully. They could also suggest, finally, that of the total receipts the middlemen's proportion could very well be cut, to the advantage of the producers.

It is in this last respect that the film business is different from most—in fact, probably unique. Over a wide field the producers, distributors, and exhibitors, are one and the same financial interest. The biggest film group does not rely on production to make its profit.

An industry of considerable national importance is thus in the anomalous position where its main producing units are not vitally interested in the financial success of their products. True, they cannot afford to go on losing money on the present scale; and therein lies the possibility that they accept almost willingly the need to curtail production.

When the battle between Britain and America was being waged over the film duty the attitude of leading British producers was equivocal. It might have been assumed that nothing could suit them better than a duty which might have been (though it was not) designed especially to protect their market. But they did not like the duty. They did not like it because it threatened the continuity of programs in the cinemas, and because—so far as the industry's leaders were concerned—takings at the cinemas were of primary importance.

However, there have been signs in the recent controversy that the producers hope to "make a go of it" on their own account. Some important technical innovations, in particular the independent frame, which separates actors from background and reduces by a large percentage the time and wastage in film-making, promise much lower costs of produc-

—United Nations Photo

U.N. EXPERT: Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish economist, secretary of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, who is to assist the committee of six neutrals formed to study the Berlin currency, and propose a solution.

BUSINESS BOOKS

A HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES—by Charles Gide and Charles Rist—*Clarke, Irwin*—$5.25.

THIS IS A STANDARD French history of economic thought, and it is probably the best history of economic thinking that has been written. There have been seven French editions in order to keep the book up-to-date for the benefit of the many French students who based their economic thinking upon it.

New chapters on economics since the end of the First Great War have been added, and considerable revision of earlier chapters was made by Professor Rist. It is now first rate modern text for the academically inclined, but the excellence of the original manuscript and the skill of the translation make it more than a text. It is an eminently readable guide to what modern economists are thinking, written by two authorities.

Since the twenties economists have played more and more important roles as arbiters, examiners and fashioners of high policy. If businessmen are going to understand what modern economics is all about, they seem to have little choice but to put themselves through some sort of academic hoop. The Committee for Economic Development, an organization of American businessmen who want to understand and formulate national economic policy, have found that they must first master the thinking on their subject that has already been done. Messrs. Gide and Rist make that sort of job easier.

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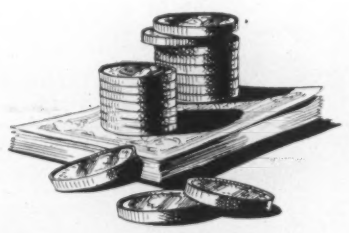

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By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 23rd, 1949.

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By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 23rd, 1949.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Further Expansion Now in Sight For Canada's Silver Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE PRODUCTION OF SILVER throughout the world is still running considerably under that of the war years, Canada's output in 1948 of 14,569,280 ounces exceeded the previous 12 months by over 2,000,000 ounces. The 1947 production amounted to 12,504,018 and in 1946 to 12,544,100 ounces, and all indications at the present time point to a continuation of the expansion in output of the white metal as the prevailing market is close to the best price that has been available for a long time. One new producer has been added already this year to the Dominion's list and at least three more are expected to reach this stage before 1949 ends, with the new crop likely to be evenly divided between the west and the east. Some present producers are preparing to increase output and completion of a smelter at Cobalt appears likely before long.

The first new silver producer to attain that status this year is Torbrit Silver Mines, owning 600 acres near Alice Arm, in the Cassiar district, British Columbia, and financed by Mining Corporation of Canada. Tuning in of the new 300-ton mill commenced late last month, bad weather having delayed expectations of reaching production in the final month of 1948. The Torbrit operation provides Canada with its largest new silver mining mill since the famous Cobalt camp was in its heyday. When the decision to construct a mill was made ore reserves were estimated at around 430,000 tons averaging 19.3 ounce silver, after 10 per cent dilution allowance, which would ordinarily be regarded as more than adequate to warrant a 300-ton mill. A limited program of drilling, however, has since extended ore reserves to a total of over 671,000 tons, of approximately the same grade, or six years' ore supply for the 300-ton mill. Further drilling and exploration, it is believed, will expand ore resources and Torbit now shapes up as Canada's largest silver mine. As some sections are expected to be

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

WITH lower food prices slightly overbalancing increases for fuel and light, homefurnishings and services, and miscellaneous items, Canada's official cost-of-living index, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, eased one-tenth of a point from 159.6 at the beginning of January to 159.5 at February 1. The latest standing compares with 150.1 a year earlier and is 58.2 per cent above the August, 1939 level.

The food index declined from 202.2 at the beginning of January to 200.4. At the February 1 level it was five points down from the maximum of 205.4 reached at October 1, but 14.3 points above a year earlier. As compared with January, egg prices again moved sharply lower, while meats and shortening were also down. Citrus fruits advanced, with other foods showing little change.

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Public bond financing in Canada totalled $90,960,008 during February, 1949 according to the compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. The total for the first two months of 1949 amounted to $109,239,108, compared with $128,915,957 for the same period of 1948 showing a decrease of 15.26 per cent.

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Department store sales showed an increase of five per cent during the week ending February 26 over the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. Largest increase of 31 per cent was registered in Alberta. Rise in Manitoba was seven per cent, Ontario four per cent, and Quebec two per cent. The Maritimes and Saskatchewan had declines of one and two per cent, respectively. Percentage change for British Columbia is not available for the week. (D.B.S).

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Industrial employment showed a pronounced seasonal decline between December 1 and January 1, the losses in construction and manufacturing being particularly noteworthy. Reduced industrial activity was indicated in all provinces.

The advance index number of employment in the major industrial divisions stood at 207.7 as compared with 204.3 at December 1, a decline of 3.4 per cent. The decrease exceeded that indicated at January 1, 1948, but the index number was then 1.9 per cent below the latest figure, which was the highest in the record for the time of year. (D.B.S.)

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Canadian production of crude petroleum reached an all-time record total in 1948, due in the main to the striking developments in the Leduc field of Alberta. (D.B.S.)

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 26 increased to 73,224 cars from 70,591 cars in the previous week, but were down from the loadings of 76,422 cars in the corresponding week last year. (D.B.S.)

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Canada's gold production in 1948 amounted to 3,527,573 fine ounces, showing an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year's total, and the highest annual output since 1943. (D. B.S.)

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Financing of motor vehicle sales showed a further increase in January, with gains both in new and used vehicles. (D.B.S.)

•

Production of wool in 1948 amounted to 11,915,000 pounds, a decrease of 18 per cent from the preceding year. (D. B.S.)

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mined up to widths of 60 feet, low costs are looked for when the operation becomes established.

•

To further boost the 1949 silver output it is anticipated that Siscoe Gold Mines will this month announce the size of the mill it proposes to construct on the Silver Giant Mines—a lead-silver operation at Spillimachen, British Columbia—under an agreement made last summer. A 300-ton mill is tentatively being considered, and in the event that a production plant and mill are decided on, it is officially reported the intention is to take as much equipment as possible from the main Siscoe property in Quebec where operations are on a week-to-week basis due to near exhaustion of ore reserves.

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In Eastern Canada, Castle-Trethewey Mines is expending between $300,000 and $400,000 to bring the long-dormant Capitol Silver mine, in the Gowganda district of Ontario, into production later this year. Since last year preparations have been underway with a view to resumption and dewatering of the workings recently commenced. In the meantime, equipment in the 125-ton daily capacity mill will be overhauled and replaced where required. Before the shutdown of the mine in 1931, due to low silver prices, working levels and stopes were cleaned out as far as mill feed went, so considerable work will be necessary to break down the ore in the back of stopes and prepare other areas for production. Also in Ontario, at Silver Miller Mines, in the old Cobalt camp, expectations are that the proposed 50-ton mill will be erected and in operation by early fall. Development work last year uncovered new ore sources, and near the close of the year the company made one of the richest consignments of silver ever shipped by a mine in the camp to the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory. Completion of a smelter by Silanco Mining and Refining Co., which will handle 10 to 15 tons of cobalt concentrates daily, has been held up pending further financing. Such a smelter should prove of great importance to the camp. As mentioned above some present producers should be contributors to the expanded production that appears in sight. One of these is United Keno Hill Mines—silver-lead operator in the Mayo district of the Yukon—which has been turning out substantial quantities of silver. With the milling rate being increased to 250 tons daily, as compared with the 1948 approximate rate of 115 tons, a pronounced increase in output appears assured.

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Since commencement of milling around November 1, Silver Standard Mines, located near New Hazelton, British Columbia, up to January 31 shipped concentrates with an approximate gross value of $172,000, and in the quarter ending April 30 it is estimated 20 cars of zinc concentrates and 10 cars of lead concentrates will be shipped for a total estimated value of $300,000. The shipments for the first three months from the 50-75 ton mill were made despite the extremely cold weather which necessitated shutdowns of over 22 days, due to freeze-ups of water supplies. While part of the Silver Standard property was staked in 1910 the present company was formed in December, 1946, and it holds 14 Crown granted claims and 24 claims held by location. R. R. Wilson, one of the fathers of Premier Gold, and A. N. Wolverton, veteran broker of Vancouver, raised $180,000 for rehabilitation and development of the property. In approximately 16 months of unusually favorable underground development of about 2,000 feet to a maximum depth of 500 feet below the surface, the mine was developed to a point justifying the installation of a mill. To provide funds for mill construction a three-year six per cent $160,000 bond issue was floated and the mill was turned over on September 9, 1948. Mill heads have been running between $60 and $65, with a production of lead concentrates with a gross value of $462 per ton, and zinc concentrates with a value of $221 per ton. The mine management calculates that it will be possible to pay off the outstanding note issue by June 15, or two years ahead of maturity, and it is planned to increase mill capacity to 150 tons per day.

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Expectations are that Highland-Bell Limited, British Columbia silver producer, will pay dividends of 10 cents per share in 1949, which will compare with eight cents distributed in the previous year and five cents in 1947. One dividend of five cents has been paid so far this year. Earnings are estimated as being close to 16 cents per share for 1948. The year's production consisted of 740,117 ounces silver, valued at $611,216, from 5,457 tons, averaging 135.4 ounces silver per ton. All output was shipped to the Trail smelter for treatment.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

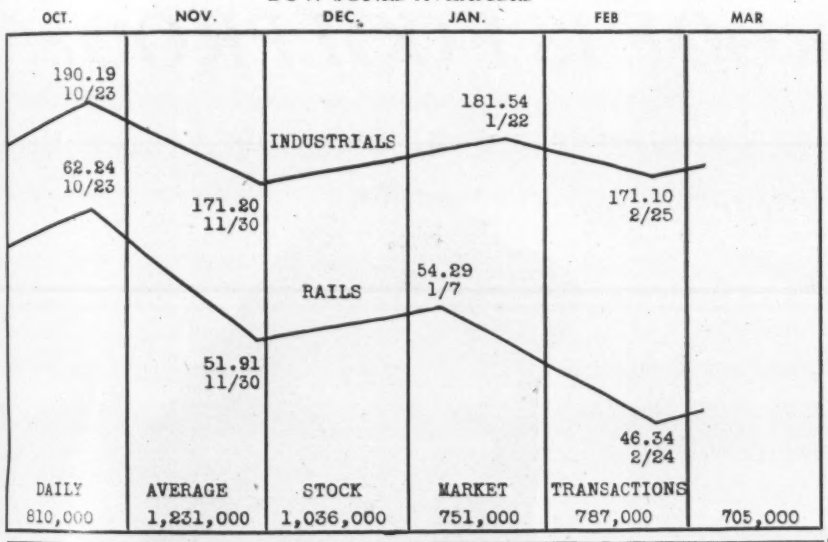
By Haruspex

STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse legislature. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

In visualizing the entire year from a stock market angle, it has seemed, and it was stated some weeks back, that the brunt of unfavorable conditions was likely to be witnessed over the first four months. These include (1) uncertainty as to American legislation, including taxes, (2) return to the pattern of seasonal winter decline in business, with accompanying question as to whether such decline might not spiral into a recession, (3) heavy intake of cash by the U.S.A. Treasury incident to 1948 income tax payments. We mention these factors since, in reading the current market, they should be considered as forming a gloomy background from which some relief should be witnessed in later months.

Under stress of these developments, the N.Y. market, so far, has given good account of itself. Volume of sales has been light, reflecting no important liquidating urge, and prices, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, are no lower than they were in late November. Decisive upside penetrations of both averages, 181.54 and 54.29, would signal an important intermediate recovery. Pending such development, it is not impossible that prices will recede to the 162/5 support area of 1946-7-8. Despite such contingency, stocks offer good values, in our opinion, at existing levels and are purchases on weakness where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



March Review and Securities List

Our March Review and Securities List features current business comment and highlights the latest financial statements of Canada Cement Company Limited, Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited, Eddy Paper Company Limited, H. R. MacMillan Export Company Limited and Simpsons, Limited.

A diversified list of Canadian securities is offered for March investment.

Telephone or write for copy of March Review and Securities List.

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DIVIDEND No. 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on April 5, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

February 25, 1949.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1ST APRIL, 1949,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

PHILLIP SIMMONDS,
Manager.

3rd March, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Cripps Says No More Interference With U.K. Insurance Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

It must be admitted that the enactment of the National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act by the socialist government in Britain has seriously affected the business of some private insurance companies in the United Kingdom such as those transacting industrial insurance and those transacting workmen's compensation business.

However, recognizing the value to the country's economy of the "invisible exports" resulting from the overseas business of British insurers, Sir Stafford Cripps has declared that the government has no intention of further interfering with the operations of British insurance.

WITH the object of making the public better acquainted with the value of the insurance industry to the economy of the United Kingdom, the British Insurance Association, a body representative of all classes of insurance business, has recently issued a pamphlet which contains pertinent facts about the more than £30,000,000 a year being contributed by British insurers to the much needed overseas earnings of the country.

That the information about this overseas business is not as well known by the people generally as it should be is due largely to the fact that the published accounts of British insurers, that is, insurance companies and Lloyd's underwriters, do not segregate overseas business from home business.

In this pamphlet British insurance is divided into three sections: "1. An overseas business in which widely spread branches, agencies and locally registered companies serve traders in their own territories; 2. An international market in London and other United Kingdom centres serving overseas traders; 3. An extensive home organization serving the United Kingdom." It is pointed out that of these three sections, the first is the greatest.

70% Of All Business

It thus becomes apparent that British insurance is in effect an important export. Indeed, as the pamphlet says, an analysis shows that the business transacted by United Kingdom insurers outside the United Kingdom represents 65 per cent of their total fire, accident and marine business; and that an additional proportion of about 5 per cent can be added for the overseas business placed in the international market in the United Kingdom, thus giving a total proportion of 70 per cent as a measure of the overseas business of British insurance.

It is also noted that for the purpose of their overseas business, British insurers maintain considerable funds in overseas currencies, and the interest received on these funds is an additional way in which foreign currency is earned for the United Kingdom. It is stated that about 65 per cent of the gross interest earnings of British insurers, exclusive of earnings on life insurance funds, is derived from overseas.

It is therefore considered possible to give a reasonable estimate of the average annual overseas earnings which might be expected to accrue to the United Kingdom through the operations of British insurance. In 1947, it is pointed out, fire, accident and marine premiums of all British insurers amounted to £450,000,000. While underwriting profits in the business fluctuate from year to year, over a period of years the average annual underwriting profits can be conservatively taken as 6 per cent of the premium income.

Overseas Earnings

As the total gross interest earnings of all British insurers in 1947 were about £22,000,000, exclusive of earnings on life funds, the average overseas earnings are computed as follows: Total underwriting profits, £27,000,000; total interest, £22,000,000. 70 per cent of total underwriting profits, £19,000,000; 65 per cent of total interest, £14,000,000. Thus total overseas earnings were £33,000,000.

Although these figures are very large, it is true that, as noted, they do not seem as large as the total exports of some other industries in the United Kingdom, such as the 1947 exports, f.o.b. values, of iron and steel, £84,000,000, or of cotton, £78,000,000. But in these cases, as pointed out, a considerable part of the gross currency earnings has to be spent in payments for imported constituent raw materials and semi-manufactures.

By contrast, insurance earnings suffer no such deduction, but, as stated, they are virtually all net gain, and, furthermore, insurance involves no drain on shipping. Thus, as far as net surplus accruing to the United Kingdom on its overseas trading is concerned, insurance is one of the major export industries. Another fact brought out is that the transaction of overseas insurance draws on the available pool of manpower in the United Kingdom to a small extent compared with other export industries.

It should not be overlooked, either, by the socialist agitators who still clamor for the nationalization of more branches of the insurance business that British taxation on total fire, accident and marine underwriting profits and interest amounts to about £25,000,000 a year, which in itself must be regarded as a valuable contribution to the National Exchequer.

Life Volume Abroad

Attention is also drawn to the fact that in addition to the extensive overseas fire, accident and marine business of British companies, a large volume of life insurance is transacted in a number of countries, the magnitude of which is shown by the premium income of about £13,000,000 a year, with corresponding sums insured of over £300,000,000. While most of the profits of life insurance business are returned to policyholders in the form of bonuses or dividends, these transactions, all of a long-term character, undoubtedly reflect the confidence of many thousands of policyholders overseas in the strength of British companies and the continuing credit of the United Kingdom.

Another marked feature of British insurance to which attention is directed is its resilience during war time, and the rapid way in which it has been able to re-establish the business dislocated by the war. Due credit is given the British government for recognizing the importance of British insurance by ensuring that the necessary currency would always be available for British insurers to meet their obligations under contracts in whatever currency they may be issued.

As the extent of their operations outside the United Kingdom, it is pointed out that British insurers carry on business in virtually every

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major country overseas, and, although the methods vary, whether the operations are carried on through a locally registered subsidiary company, a branch or an agency, certain features are generally evident. That is, the conduct of business in overseas territories is attuned to local needs and requirements, the contracts conform to the language and laws of the countries, and the local representatives are fully empowered to issue binding contracts and accept process of law.

This ability of British insurance to adapt itself to local requirements is regarded as a major factor in its capacity to expand all over the world, in the insurance markets of which it has held for a long time an important and, also in many cases, a very important position.

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Burroughs Demands Good Relations

By JAMES MERCER

A man with a message for business is John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. He believes that business must maintain better relations with employees, with stockholders and with the public if the spread of anti-free enterprise doctrines is to be stopped.

"THE HUMAN BEING is the most important factor in any industry," stated John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., in an interview with SATURDAY NIGHT. "Maintaining proper human relations—with the public, with the stockholders (who are the company's owners) and with the employees is the important task of business men."

Mr. Coleman, in outlining his working philosophy as head of a major U.S. concern, stressed two avenues along which present executives should drive if they are to reach the goal of adequate human relations. He laid particular stress upon the annual report as a weapon for creating understanding and good will. He castigated the average annual report —"a mass of figures, preceded by dollar signs, conveying little or nothing to the stockholder or the employee. It is written in the special jargon of accountants, a language not understood outside their own profession." Mr. Coleman's own company makes quarterly reports, and with the aid of charts and graphs and explanatory texts, makes plain the story of the company's operations over the three-months period. That quarterly report goes to every employee; and every important move the company makes is known to the employees before it is released generally to the press. The stockholders, too, are able to tell from the quarterly report, with its added explanatory material, a good deal about the company's operations that is not usually available from the standard annual report.

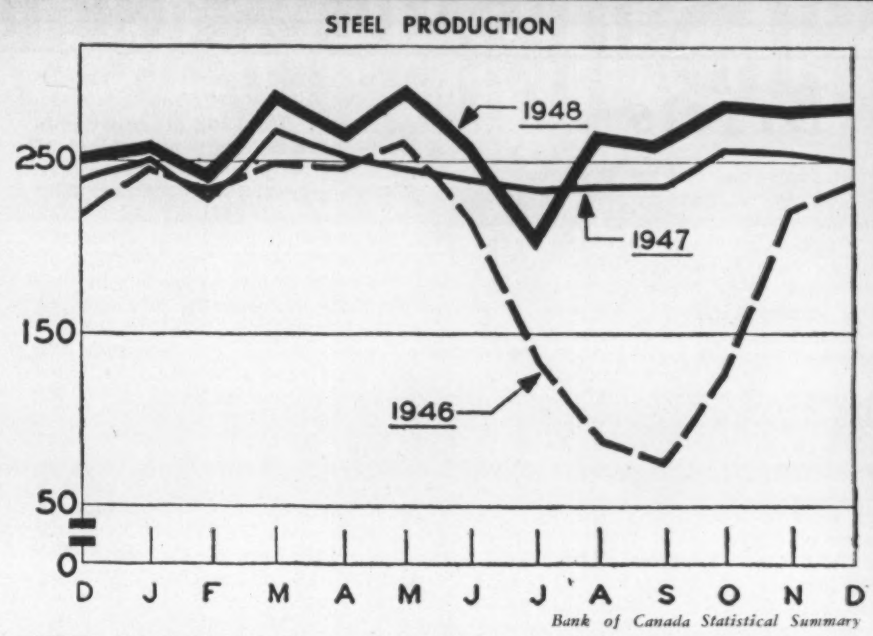
Passing on to the important problem of maintaining a happy and effective working force, Mr. Coleman claimed that the policies of the Burroughs Co. were not paternalism, but "just sound business". He deprecated any paternalistic attitude, which would be resented by employees.

Mr. Coleman pointed out that part of the reason why Burroughs' Detroit plants are not unionized is that industrial employment in the Detroit area has been very irregular. There have been many lay-offs in the auto industries to facilitate re-tooling for new models, but in the Burroughs' factories there has been steady employment. The union drive for security has little appeal to employees whose average working period is 17 years, with many working twice as long as that, in the Burroughs' plants. Job-security plus building a team spirit are the two essentials of maintaining good human relations with the man at the bench.

Mr. Coleman stated that many top-flight employers were now coming around to the view that sound business dictated more adequate employee policy. Burroughs' has always had a good labor record; it introduced vacations with pay and paid holidays, recreation facilities, and employee counselling very early in its history, compared to other firms of similar size.

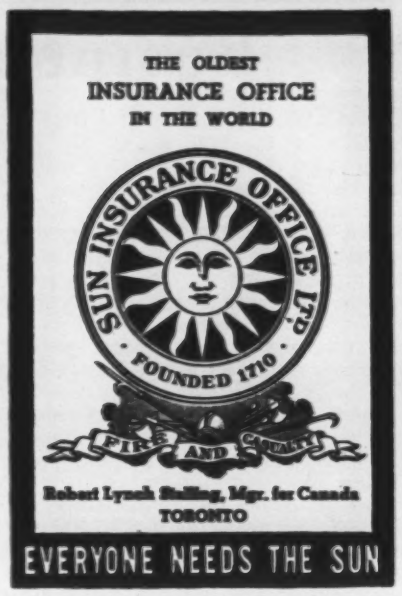
The most important long-run effect of maintaining adequate relations with employees, with stockholders and with the public was that the real nature of business ventures would and could be more thoroughly understood. This is Mr. Coleman's strong conviction—that if a free enterprise system is to survive, it must sell itself to the important people in the community. The important people are the people who have invested in business—whether they have invested their dollars, or, like employees, invested their lives.

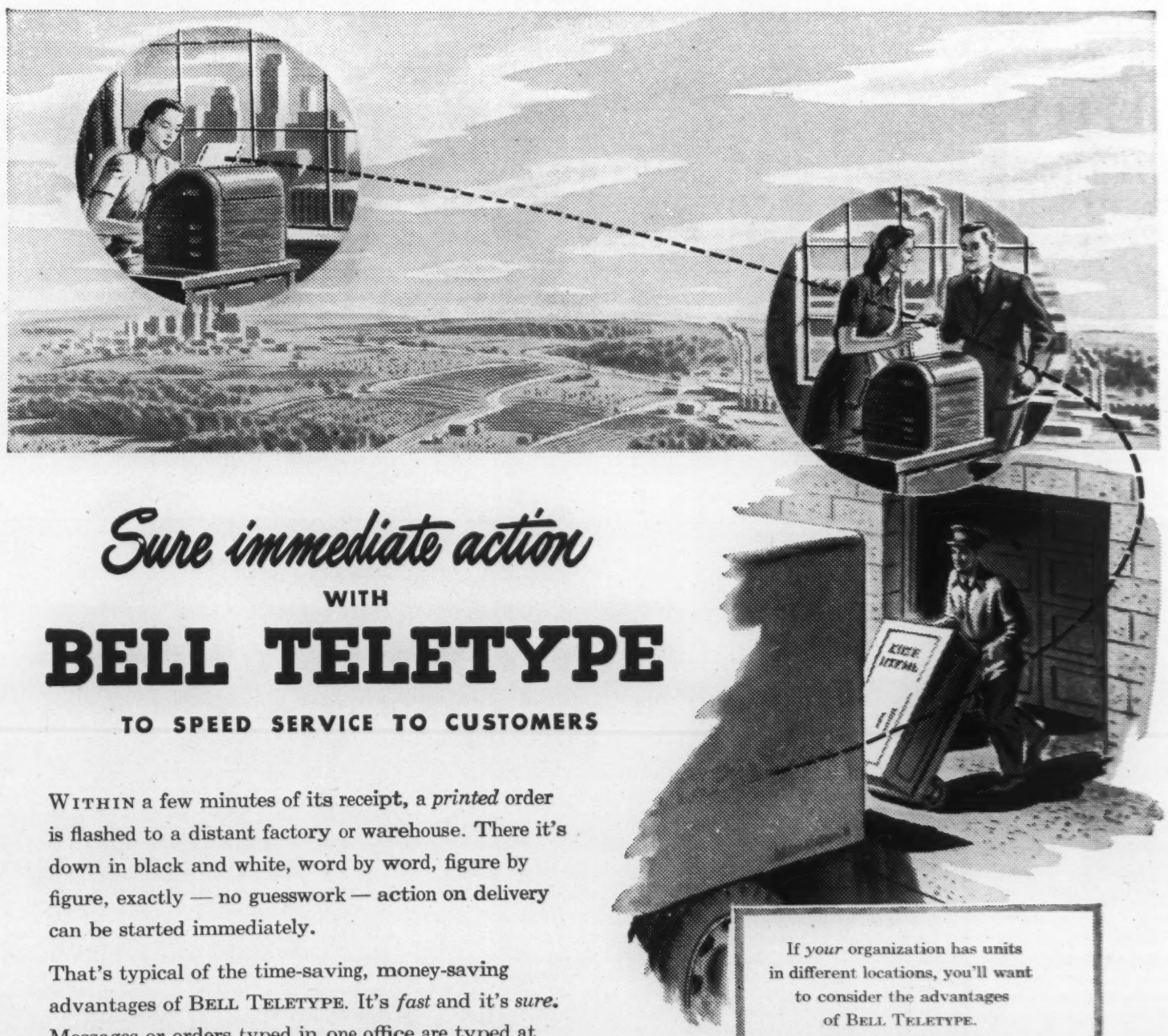
The best answer to radical propaganda in industry is adequate information for the employees, adequate rates of remuneration, and adequate job security. "It is the job of businessmen," stated Mr. Coleman, "to tell the story of their business to the public. The public must be shown how business operates. Only that way can we stop the spread of radical doctrines."



Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

STEEL STORY: Monthly totals in thousands of short tons of steel ingots and castings produced in Canada are charted above for the last three years. Last year's production averaged higher than either 1946 or 1947 figures.





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Business Briefs

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS Co. Ltd. report for the year ended December 31, 1948 notes that despite the higher volume of sales and elimination of the excess profits tax, the net income of the company at $245,000 was 37 per cent lower than last year. Higher levels of wages, materials and other costs of carrying on business without compensating higher selling prices served to reduce profit margins on the sales of most profits. Although production methods were further improved during the year, the resulting economies were insufficient to offset the continuing pressure of rising costs.

The provision for depreciation of $372,000 compares with $307,000 in the preceding year. This increase reflects not only large additions to fixed assets during the last two years but also the additional amounts for depreciation at double the normal rates on certain assets as provided within the existing tax regulations. During the year the company's liability for income and excess profits taxes for the period 1942 to 1946 inclusive was agreed with the Department of National Revenue and the tax provision in excess of requirements totalling $106,000 was transferred to surplus.

Regular dividends were paid on the 5 per cent preference shares and the dividend of $1.25 per share paid on the common shares remained unchanged from the previous four years.

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IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.'S report for the year ended December 31, 1948 shows that operating profit of $8,872,315, after deducting interest on funded debt and income taxes, shows an increase over that of the previous year of $1,077,246 and net profit of $7,193,011, an increase of $1,201,858. $218,592, representing excess profits tax refundable in March, has been taken into account and the sum of $833,333 has been provided for the redemption of debentures as and when they mature. Dividends on preference shares amounted to $881,800 and interim payments during the year on the common shares, together with the amount provided for the final dividend, totalled $5,670,619.

The balance of profit and loss account (earned surplus) at the close of the year amounted to $2,612,643 or an increase over the balance brought forward from 1947 of $25,851.

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THE EASTERN CANADA SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.'S report for the year ended December 31, 1948 states that during the year loans were made amounting to $4,100,259, and repayments received of $1,725,256, showing a net gain of $2,375,003. Loans secured by mortgages, agreements for sale, etc., have reached a record total of $11,519,401. The company recovered amounts from assets previously written off, which with capital gains on sale of stocks and bonds totalled $154,888. After allowing for Dominion and provincial taxes this left a net profit of $100,677.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Easy Washing Machine Co. for the year ended December 31, 1948 shows that after making provision for all charges and expenses, including depreciation, and for taxes on income, the company's earnings amounted to $208,677. Four regular dividends of 25c on the common shares of the company were declared during the year, together with two extra dividends of 25c per share. This amounted to a total dividend distribution to shareholders of $45,933. Sales of Dualock Locknuts, manufactured by the company, showed a large increase during 1948.

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INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION'S report for the year 1948 shows that after deducting interest charges on secured term and demand notes, there remained an income of $4,611,110. General and administrative expenses, including depreciation of office equipment and automobiles in company use, increased to $2,490,343. Including dividends of $25,000 received from an affiliated company, the balance of net earnings available for capital obligations, income taxes and dividends was $2,071,111 against $1,277,691 in 1947.

The first charge against these net earnings was interest on the company's 3½ per cent and 4 per cent 20-year debentures, which was covered in the ratio of 12.5 times to 1. After income taxes and preferred dividends, the latter having been covered 8.3 times, there remained $1,018,288, representing earnings on the common stock of $4.05 per share on the equivalent of $251,133 paid-up common shares outstanding at the year end. Comparative results for 1947 were $497,685 or $2.02 per share on the equivalent of 246,996 shares outstanding at the end of that year. In 1948 the company entered the fire and casualty insurance field by acquiring a 92 per cent interest in Progressive Insurance Co. of Canada, which operates under a Dominion Charter and is licensed to carry on a general insurance business, life insurance excepted.

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SALES OF $143,864,964 AND net earnings of $9,044,761, after all charges including $8,655,000 for income taxes, are reported by Massey-Harris Co. for the year ended November 30, 1948. The 1948 net represents a profit of 6.29 cents per dollar of sales and after preference share dividends is equal to $6.61 per common share, as compared with $3.20 a share for the previous fiscal year when net income of $4,084,067 was realized on sales of $83,834,104. Included in 1948 profits are dividends aggregating $144,260 paid by the continental European subsidiaries, the earnings and assets of which although important have not been consolidated in the annual statement.

During the year under review, sales increased in every major market throughout the world and created a record, far in excess of even 1945, the peak of the company's war-time production. Sales were 71.6 per cent ahead of 1947 and nearly seven times the 1939 volume.

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THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Commonwealth International Corporation Ltd. shows that the number of shares outstanding was 1,125,578, an increase during the year of 296,746 shares. These shares are owned by 3,165 shareholders, being an increase of 661 during the year. Paid-in surplus (formerly called distributable surplus) increased from $1,796,365 to $2,511,551 while the total net assets of the company, taking securities owned at approximate market value, increased from $2,909,655 to $3,890,012 during the year. Four dividends totaling 18c per share and amounting to $176,919 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of $53,254 in the earned surplus account.

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THE MINISTER OF FINANCE has announced the appointment of John C. Murray as chairman of the Canadian Farm Loan Board. Mr. Murray has been with the Board since its establishment in 1929, at which time he was appointed branch manager for Alberta. He was appointed chief inspector in 1936 and a member of the Board on January 1, 1948.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 83

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1949, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 31st, 1949. Such cheques will be mailed on April 15th, 1949, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
February 24th, 1949.

The VICTORIA TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY

Head Office: LINDSAY, ONT.—Branch, CANNINGTON, ONT.

Trustees and Executors

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

ESTATES MANAGED

VT-8-10

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WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable April 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1949.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preferred Shares $100 par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

W. P. RILEY
President

Winnipeg, Man.
March 1st, 1949

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Illustrated: The Marine Building, Vancouver. Building steel work by Dominion Bridge.

STRUCTURAL DIVISION DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED Established 1882

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